

fighting

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Australia	1.95 A\$	Madrid	160 Ptas	Osaka	240 Yen
Belgium	36 Bfrs	Manila	50 P	Paris	100 F
Canada	1.30 Cdn	Seoul	100 W	Rome	1.000 Lira
Ceylon	150 Rs	Taipei	100 N.T.	Singapore	1.00 S\$
Denmark	7.46 Dkr	Tokyo	160 Yen	Sydney	1.50 A\$
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Germany	2.30 DM				
Greece	340 Dr				
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Iran	1.000 Rials				
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Japan	160 Yen				
South Africa	1.00 Rand				
Spain	160 Ptas				
Sweden	6.00 S\$				
Switzerland	7.20 Sfr				
Taiwan	2.00 N.T.				
Thailand	50 B				
U.S.	1.00 D				
U.K.	1.00 L				
U.S.S.R.	1.00 R				
Yugoslavia	1.00 D				

Turks Turn Down U.S. on Facility for Intervention Force

By Paul Taylor
ANKARA — Turkey, pursuing its policy of non-alignment in the Middle East, has made clear it will not provide facilities for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the region, according to Turkish and NATO officials.
But they say Ankara is allowing the United States to develop bases in southeastern Turkey, which could be used, with approval of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to help thwart any Soviet move into the Gulf region.
Since the Rapid Deployment Force was set up by the Carter administration after Iran's Islamic revolution of 1979, Washington has pressed Turkey, a major recipient of U.S. military aid, to provide military bases and logistical support.
"The role the Turks are prepared to play is very different from what some people in the U.S. administration want," a U.S. official said. "I don't think we can expect much from them."

Italy Communists Delay Key Craxi Austerity Measure

ROME — Communist deputies used filibustering in the Italian Parliament to delay a key austerity program until the end of the year, a move that Prime Minister Bettino Craxi appeared determined to resist Monday.
The five-party coalition of socialists, Christian Democrats, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals easily won a vote of confidence Monday on a Feb. 15 decree to revise the wage index, or *scala mobile*, of labor contracts to hold down inflation.
The vote was 360 to 236 with one abstention. But because of Communist tactics in the Chamber of Deputies, the government was unable to call a required second vote in time to meet a midnight deadline, after which the decree's 60-day validity was to expire.
The opposition has said it wants the *scala mobile* cuts to be limited to a six-month period — the government plan stipulates a year — and that after that the cost-of-living percentage points should be restored.
It was unclear what concessions Mr. Craxi would be willing to make to satisfy both his Christian Democratic partners and soothe the opposition, while at the same time keeping the support of the National Manufacturers' Association, which backed the decree.



South African soldiers at Waterkloof Air Base in Johannesburg carry the coffin of one of the Americans killed in Namibia.

2 U.S. Officials Slain in Namibia Bomb Explosion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — Two U.S. officials monitoring South Africa's troop withdrawal from Angola were killed Sunday in a bomb explosion at a gasoline station in South-West Africa that has been a past target of guerrillas fighting for independence.
A Western diplomat, source said that the explosion apparently was not aimed at the Americans and that they simply happened to be there at the time. However, the Johannesburg Star on Monday quoted unidentified sources as saying the explosive device may have been attached to the diplomats' car.
A civilian from the South African-ruled territory also died and four persons were injured, the South African government said.
South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, identified the Americans as Dennis Keogh, 44, director of the U.S. diplomatic office monitoring the troop withdrawal agreement, and Lieutenant Colonel Ken Crahan, in his early 40s, a military attaché.
Colonel Crahan was killed instantly. Mr. Keogh died of severe burns on the way to a hospital.
The two, en route to a briefing on troop withdrawal arrangements, were killed 25 miles (40 kilometers) from the Angolan border when the bomb, hidden in a gas canister, exploded at the station where they had stopped. The explosion blew apart their four-wheel drive car, flattened six pumps and destroyed the roof of the garage, witnesses said.
Officials said they had not determined what type of explosive was used or how it was set off.
No one claimed responsibility for the blast immediately.
But Mr. Rajavi said, "How could any patriot oppose negotiations for a just peace when nearly one million Iranians have died in the war?"
Mr. Bani-Sadr, 51, was elected president after the 1979 Islamic revolution, but later lost the backing of the clergy, which he needed to remain in power. He has helped Mr. Rajavi direct the Mujahidin, a leftist Islamic guerrilla group, from its headquarters in Auvers-sur-Oise, north of Paris.
"Who can say that Saddam Hussein is any better than Khomeini?" Mr. Bani-Sadr asked, referring to the Iraqi president. "I have always preferred Iranians, even when they are traitors, to collaborating with foreigners."

Reagan Stresses Soviet Threat in Central America

By Charles R. Babcock and Bob Woodward
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is trying to salvage faltering congressional and public support for its secret war against Nicaragua by focusing attention on Soviet and Cuban military build-ups in Central America and playing down the U.S.-directed mining of Nicaraguan harbors.
In an effort to rescue \$21 million in funding for the covert operations, William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence, told the Senate last week that the CIA-directed mining of Nicaraguan harbors was not an integral part of the program. President Ronald Reagan and intelligence officials also began giving stronger emphasis to specific figures about the scope of the threat they see in the region.
Officials of the Central Intelligence Agency have said that their data show:
• The Soviet Union is spending \$4 billion to \$4.5 billion each year in Cuba and \$250 million to \$300 million elsewhere in Central America.
• The Soviet Union has about 10,000 personnel in Cuba; 8,000 are technicians and 2,000 are military. There are also about 100 Russian advisers in Nicaragua.
• The Cubans have 7,000 to 10,000 personnel in Nicaragua, of whom 2,500 to 3,500 are military. Mr. Casey has said that the Cuban military personnel in Nicaragua have shaved their beards, discarded their Cuban uniforms and been integrated into many units of the regular Sandinista Army.
Mr. Reagan cited similar, but slightly lower, figures on the Soviet-Cuban presence in Nicaragua in a radio address Saturday in which he said, "We cannot turn our backs on this crisis at our doorstep."
Others in and out of the administration are skeptical of the CIA figures. A congressional source familiar with the intelligence estimates said Sunday, "My fear is that in the effort to save the program they will overstate their case and undermine the truth, which is that there has been a very substantial buildup" by the Russians and Cubans.
That source noted, for instance, that the Soviet Union has sent new generations of air defense missiles, planes and maritime equipment to the area.
Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican and a member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, who has supported the administration's requests for covert funding, said Sunday that he questioned the troop numbers being used by administration officials.
"The Sandinistas are supposed to be driving Cubans out," he said. "There are probably substantially fewer there than there were six months ago."
Administration officials made themselves available to reporters on the weekend as part of the public relations offensive; and former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Jeanne J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, also appearing on ABC, urged the president to be more forceful in telling the public about the importance of U.S. interests in Central America.
The U.S.-backed mining clearly damaged the administration's support in Congress for the covert war. Sources said, for instance, that

Security Aide For U.S. Slain In El Salvador

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN SALVADOR — Unidentified gunmen shot and killed the highest-ranking Salvadoran employee of the U.S. Embassy security staff on Monday, witnesses said.
The gunman, who were in a taxi, pulled up to Joaquin Alfredo Zapata Romero's car at a traffic light on the Boulevard de los Heroes, a main street in the Salvadoran capital, and opened fire, the witnesses said.
Mr. Zapata's wife, Yolanda, was wounded in the neck. The couple's daughter, Lindora, who was riding in the car, was not injured.
There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack.
The witnesses' account was confirmed by officials at the U.S. Embassy. Both the witnesses and the embassy officials spoke on the condition that they not be identified.
For many years, Mr. Zapata, 59, was head of the National Police's section of criminal investigations. At the embassy, his title was chief of local investigations.
An embassy spokesman said that Mr. Zapata had worked for the embassy for eight years and had directed the 20-member embassy security staff.
Meanwhile, a member of El Salvador's Central Election Council has left the country because of threats from rightist death squads, the archbishop of San Salvador said Sunday. A U.S. source said a U.S. official had also received threats.
Sources in the Christian Democratic Party confirmed that Roberto Meza Delgado, vice president of the election council and a Christian Democrat, left the country Thursday.
"We lament that a member of the Central Election Council had to flee the country, apparently because of threats from death squads," Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said in his weekly homily at the Metropolitan Cathedral in San Salvador.
The Christian Democratic sources, who spoke only on the condition that they not be identified, said Mr. Meza Delgado decided to leave after several sickly dynamite were found in his private offices.
After the first round of voting

Leading Khomeini Foes End Alliance Over Clash on How to End Gulf War

PARIS — A three-year alliance between leading opponents of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has broken up in a clash of views over the Gulf war.
The former Iranian president, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, and the leader of the Mujahidin Khalil Massoud Rajavi, vowed to work together to overthrow Ayatollah Khomeini after their joint escape to France in July 1981. But recently the two men said political collaboration between them was no longer possible.
In an interview, Mr. Bani-Sadr emphasized his disagreement with Mr. Rajavi's willingness to cooperate with Iraq in efforts to end the fighting between the two countries.
"The Iraqis are the aggressors and to fall in line with them would create hostile feelings toward us in Iran," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. "It would allow Khomeini to say he alone was prepared to defend the country."
But Mr. Rajavi said, "How could any patriot oppose negotiations for a just peace when nearly one million Iranians have died in the war?"
Mr. Bani-Sadr, 51, was elected president after the 1979 Islamic revolution, but later lost the backing of the clergy, which he needed to remain in power. He has helped Mr. Rajavi direct the Mujahidin, a leftist Islamic guerrilla group, from its headquarters in Auvers-sur-Oise, north of Paris.
"Who can say that Saddam Hussein is any better than Khomeini?" Mr. Bani-Sadr asked, referring to the Iraqi president. "I have always preferred Iranians, even when they are traitors, to collaborating with foreigners."



Massoud Rajavi



Abolhassan Bani-Sadr



Mrs. Rossi, the mother of one of the slain children, weeps while telephoning a relative.

10 Found Shot to Death in New York House

NEW YORK — Ten persons have been found shot to death in Brooklyn, in one of the largest mass murders in New York in recent years. Police are still investigating the motive for the slayings.
The bodies of five women and five children were found Sunday night at a two-family home in the East New York area by the husband of one of the victims.
"The husband came running out; he was screaming and hysterical," said Carmine Rossi, the owner of a bakery next door.
Mrs. Rossi, who saw the bodies, said the victims had all been shot in the head, as if executed.
The five children who died were aged 6 to 14. A 2-year-old girl was found alive amid the victims by Mrs. Rossi and was taken to Brooklyn's Baptist Medical Center.

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- China is ready to press President Ronald Reagan on arms sales to Taiwan. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- West Germany's GNP is expected to grow 3 percent this year, up from 1.3 percent last year. Page 9.
- Chase Manhattan reported a 3-percent drop in first-quarter earnings. Page 9.

TOMORROW

- The American University Hospital of Beirut, where gunmen announced the arrival of wounded by firing into the air, is a barometer of chaos.

Brazilians, Beset by Crime, Imposing Own Justice

By Alan Riding
RIO DE JANEIRO — Osvaldo Otavio Pires was brought handcuffed into Elio's Bar in the Jardim Guanabara slum on the outskirts of São Paulo at about 8 A.M. on April 2. More than 100 men, women and children had gathered in the small, crowded building to await his arrival.
Mr. Pires, 33, was thrust onto a bench facing the crowd and the handcuffs were removed. He was allowed to smoke a cigarette and drink a glass of rough liquor, but no one moved when he asked to see his two small children.
Long feared in Jardim Guanabara, Mr. Pires then heard an array of charges of armed assault brought by the people filling the bar. After 20 minutes, participants in the session sat back, a voice was heard to say, "All those in favor of death raise their hands." Dozens of arms were lifted; apparently no one objected.
Mr. Pires was pushed out of Elio's Bar and the crowd fell on him with sticks, poles and stones. Once he lay dead in the dusty street, police were called. When they arrived, they took the names and addresses of 40 people who said they had joined in the lynching. No arrests were made.
A dozen other lynchings of criminals by São Paulo slum dwellers have been reported this year, including the beating to death of an accused rapist. The nature of the killing of Mr. Pires, however, suggested a step up in the urban warfare accompanying Brazil's deep economic slump.
The incident illustrated a growing frustration at the government's apparent inability to control the current crime wave. And, in the absence of adequate police protection, various sectors of society are increasingly improvising their own — sometimes violent — responses to the problem.
A poll in December by the Brazilian Institute of Public Opinion and Statistics indicated that 26 percent of the 600 people interviewed in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo approved of lynchings and a further 33.1 percent did so "depending on the crime." More than 70 percent supported restoration of the death penalty.
In a more recent Gallup Poll, inhabitants of the two cities identified crime as their principal problem, far ahead of the high cost of living and unemployment.
In practice, most victims of assault have learned to surrender wallets or jewelry without putting up a struggle when confronted with a pistol, since those who resist are often killed. But on occasions when hangers-on of thieves have been grabbed by an angry crowd and beaten to death, many urban Brazilians readily celebrate a small victory in their so far losing battle against crime.
Last December in São Paulo, Jefferson Figueira, a district attorney, grabbed a 15-year-old boy who was being chased along a downtown street after stealing a gold necklace from a woman. Witnesses said Mr. Figueira, 54, threw the boy to the ground and, with a large crowd watching impassively, jumped on him until he was dead. Again, no charges were brought.
The authorities in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro, both states now governed by opposition parties, concede difficulties in dealing with the problem. Their budgets have been affected by

Nicaragua Says Town Seized Is Unimportant

The Associated Press

MANAGUA — Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua has acknowledged that Costa Rica-based rebels have seized control of the Atlantic port town of San Juan del Norte.

The town of about 500 residents, situated 150 miles (243 kilometers) southeast of Managua, was attacked by rebels of the Costa Rica-based Revolutionary Democratic Alliance last Wednesday.

Edén Pastora Gómez, the leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance, told a group of Costa Rican journalists who visited the town Sunday that the group planned to form a provisional government to administer the surrounding area.

Mr. Ortega said Sunday that retaking the town would be difficult because it is surrounded by mountains and thick forests. He said it is possible the rebels "will be able to continue operating in the area."

However, he said, San Juan del Norte was not an important economic or military objective.

Its capture "is only a propagandistic maneuver of the United States," Mr. Ortega said.

The defense minister spoke upon his return from a 15-day visit to the Soviet Union and North Korea. He said that in Moscow and Pyongyang, "We received political, moral

and material solidarity against the escalated aggression that we are suffering from the United States."

He did not specify the type of material help.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, head of Nicaragua's ruling junta, said on a television and radio program Saturday: "A number of Costa Rican officials, including a vice minister with the last name Chacon, are receiving money from the CIA, in order to support the counterrevolutionaries that are operating from Costa Rican territory."

Costa Rica's deputy interior minister is Enrique Chacon.

Military sources said that besides seizure of the town near Nicaragua's southern border, fighting between rebels and government troops continued in at least five northern provinces.

U.S. Plans Court Action

The United States has appointed a representative to the World Court to handle a complaint filed by Nicaragua. The Associated Press reported from The Hague.

Nicaragua filed the complaint last week to seek a halt to what it termed the "killing, wounding and kidnapping of Nicaraguan citizens" by rebels under the direction of the United States.

The day before, the United States had announced it would accept the court's jurisdiction in Central American disputes for a two-year period to prevent the court from being used for a "propaganda campaign."

"Apparently, the United States has some intention to appear before the court," a spokesman for the court said Sunday. However, he added, it was "possible that the American agent will argue why the World Court has no jurisdiction in this case."

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President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush met before Mr. Bush left for the Geneva arms talks.

Reagan Stresses Buildup By Cuba, Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

although the CIA had mentioned the mining in reports to the congressional committees on intelligence, the references were minor and easily overlooked.

The CIA, which is charged by law with keeping House and Senate intelligence committees "fully informed" of its activities, has insisted that it briefed both the Senate committee and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence about the mining. It said it told the House committee on Jan. 31 and the Senate committee on March 8 and again on March 13. In addition, it said, the Senate staff received an extensive briefing on April 2.

Mr. Moynihan said he first learned of the U.S. role in the mining in an article in The Wall Street Journal on April 6. As a result, he said, he voted with the majority of both houses for a nonbinding resolution that calls for an end to U.S. funding of the mining.

"This sentence was substantially repeated in a meeting on March 13," he said.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Moynihan said he was resigning as vice chairman because "this appears to me the most emphatic way I can express my view that the Senate committee was not properly briefed on the mining of Nicaraguan harbors with American mines from an American ship under American command."

The select committee is different from other committees in that its members are limited to an eight-year term. Mr. Moynihan's term is up at the end of this year. He said the Democratic caucus in the Senate would choose his successor as the ranking Democrat.

Another source said that John Kelly, an election specialist for the U.S. Agency for International Development, had temporarily left the country after receiving threats from a death squad in the past two weeks.

Salvadoran election officials said they will resign unless the country's provisional president, Alvaro Magaña, vetoes a bill to eliminate voter registration lists in the May 6 presidential runoff election.

Armando Rodríguez Equizabal, president of the election council, demanded that Mr. Magaña veto the bill. "If not," he was warned Saturday, "we will all submit our resignations."

Mr. Magaña declined to say whether he would sign the measure, approved Friday by the Constituent Assembly.

"I know absolutely nothing about how the law is written," he said. "Until I see it, I am going to remain totally on the sidelines."

The bill was introduced by the Nationalist Republican Alliance, a far-right party, and was supported by the conservative National Conciliation Party and the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party.

The Nationalist Republican Alliance is led by Roberto d'Aubuisson, who was forced into the May 6 runoff against the Christian Democratic Party candidate, José Napoleón Duarte, in the first round of voting.

If signed by Mr. Magaña, the bill would eliminate the use of voter registration lists that the election council argues are an important safeguard to prevent double voting and fraud in the runoff.

Under the former method, used in the 1982 voting for the Constituent Assembly, eligible citizens cast their ballots at any polling place simply by presenting their identification cards and having their fingers marked by special ink to show they had voted.

The new registry, created with the aid of \$3.4 million in U.S. funds, was designed to reduce the chance of fraud.

(AP, UPI)

Gulf War Adds Urgency To Geneva Arms Talks

By Brendan Murphy

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — A set of photo albums, distributed by the Iranian mission here, has been circulating among the 40 national delegations participating in the United Nations Conference on Disarmament.

They document the ugly visage of chemical warfare with large color photographs of burned, blistered and apparently blinded victims of the chemical arms Iraq allegedly has used in its war with Iran.

This use of chemical arms in the Gulf war, confirmed in a March 26 UN report, has lent what one negotiator called a "keen urgency" to the chemical arms talks held here in one form or another for 15 years.

"It underlined the fact that we've got a hell of a problem," said Gerald R. Skinner, Canada's deputy representative at the conference.

The talks will enter a new phase Tuesday when Vice President George Bush proposes a U.S. draft treaty outlawing the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons.

According to Louis G. Fields Jr., the U.S. representative at the conference, the document will present the definitive U.S. position on a "complete and verifiable" chemical arms ban.

President Ronald Reagan met with Mr. Bush on Monday before sending him to Geneva to present the U.S. proposal. The Associated Press reported. But in Moscow, a Soviet statement said Washington had set forth "patently unacceptable conditions."

In Geneva, the chief Soviet negotiator, Lev Naumov, criticized as "counterproductive" the timing of the U.S. proposal, which he had not yet seen. He said it had created "illusions and expectations" within the conference's spring session, which will end soon.

But Mr. Naumov said, "We are very anxious to come to a result as soon as possible."

Diplomatic sources said that the chemical attacks reported in the Gulf war could serve to reduce Soviet annoyance stemming from U.S. allegations that the Soviet Union has employed toxic weapons in Afghanistan and backed their use in Cambodia.

Until the Gulf violations of the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical arms, discussion of the employment of such arms was "problematic," according to Frank Elber, West Germany's negotiator.

"The Russians feared that Afghanistan and Cambodia were in mind," Mr. Elber said. "This allows everybody to participate."

Iran is a participant in the conference but Iraq is not.

There is a general desire to avoid direct discussion of the Gulf chemical arms problem for fear that this could sidetrack negotiations.

"We think that anything we can do to isolate or insulate that kind of

thing from the negotiations is all to the good," Mr. Skinner said.

The Iraqis have also adopted this position. They initially criticized the conference over the alleged Iraqi violations, noting that the UN report determined chemical arms were used without assigning blame.

The Conference on Disarmament can do nothing," said Jalil Zaharia, second secretary of the Iranian mission in Geneva. "It is a negotiating body."

Mr. Zaharia said Iran wanted a "new undertaking" by Iraq on not using the arms, coupled with a UN inspection in Iraq and destruction of chemical arms stocks.

Though the Gulf crisis has influenced the Geneva talks, the delegations are more directly concerned with the U.S. proposal. This will be the first time that the United States has put its views into formal treaty language.

The United States and the Soviet Union remain divided on a number of points, but one central issue concerns verification of compliance.

The United States has advocated a substantially open approach to checking treaty observance.

But Western negotiators say the Soviet Union has hedged endorsing this, although it has backed international verification of the destruction of existing arms.

According to Mr. Skinner: "The Russians, but not only the Russians, are going to have a hard time accepting the kind of snooping around that you have to do."

Mr. Naumov agreed that some form of verification was necessary. "To be sure, it is very important," he said in an interview. "We will have doubts, of course, as the Americans will have doubts about us."

But he said a wide-open system would be "too burdensome" and open to abuses. Mechanisms to assess the validity of challenges must be established, he said.

Mr. Elber said he believed the participants were leaning toward a plan providing for exceptions to a system of inspections mandated by an international panel.

Despite the hurdles that remain, Mr. Elber said he saw a new impetus in the talks. He said the interruption of nuclear arms talks, which followed U.S. deployment of intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe to counter new Soviet SS-20s, has shifted emphasis to talks on chemical weapons.

Mr. Fields cautioned against reading too much into progress at the chemical arms talks, but he conceded that successful negotiations could mirror larger relations.

Security Aide For U.S. Slain

(Continued from Page 1)

March 25 in the country's presidential election, a rightist death squad, the Secret Anti-Communist Army, said it would investigate bureaucratic errors in the voting and would take action against election council members they deemed responsible.

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(AP, UPI)

Bonn Party Chief in Warsaw

United Press International

WARSAW — Wolfgang Mischnick, a chairman of the Free Democratic Party, which is a partner in West Germany's ruling coalition, arrived Monday on a four-day visit.

Mr. Mischnick said his trip was to "intensify the relations" between Bonn and Warsaw, which cooled after martial law was imposed in Poland in December 1981.

A 48-hour strike in Portugal by Communist-led rail unions affected traffic south of Lisbon Monday and halted ferry services across the Tagus River, but service in the center and north was almost normal, a railroad spokesman said. (Reuters)

Italian negotiators will make a third visit to Moscow soon to resume politically delayed talks on Italy's purchase of methane gas to be delivered by the Siberian pipeline, the state energy corporation ENI said Monday. (Reuters)

Buses in Copenhagen started rolling again late Monday after the transit authority announced the suspension of a driver whose refusal to join a union triggered strikes. A million riders were without bus service since Friday. (AP)

More than 250,000 Australians waved banners and marched in cities across the continent Sunday to protest the nuclear arms race. (UPI)

A British intelligence officer, Michael John Benney, 34, who three times offered to spy for the Soviet Union, was convicted Monday on 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act. He was sentenced to 23 years in prison. (AP)

Bolivia's unions, angered by a government austerity measures, left the country paralyzed by a general strike Monday and threatened an indefinite stoppage from next week. (Reuters)

Britain made a new appeal to the Soviet Union Monday for the release from prison in Berlin of Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, who will be 90 this month, the Foreign Office said. (Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Dutch Missile Compromise Reported

THE HAGUE (AP) — The Dutch government is considering a compromise plan to defuse public opposition by storing its share of NATO cruise missiles in other NATO countries, according to a report Monday by the Rotterdam newspaper Algemeen Dagblad.

The paper said that the plan, which had been "under intense study" by two cabinet committees in recent weeks, called for complete preparation of deployment sites in the southern Netherlands but peacetime storage of the nuclear cruise missiles in neighboring NATO member countries.

The Algemeen Dagblad report, which was unattributed, said that under the compromise plan the cruise missiles would be transported to the Netherlands "if the international situations demands." Spokesmen for the Defense and Foreign ministries declined to comment on the report.

Bonn Outlines Relief for Farmers

BONN (Reuters) — The government Monday announced a 2-billion Deutsche mark (\$800,000) relief package for farmers affected by changes in the European Community pricing system.

West German farmers will lose an average 5-percent in their incomes following the decision to start phasing out cross-border taxes on farm trade, which favor countries with strong currencies.

This will be partly offset by government-subsidized concessions in the amount of value-added tax that farmers pay, which will boost their incomes by 3 percent, Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle said at a news conference. In the dairy sector, where milk production will be cut sharply, farmers who agree to get out of the business will receive 1 mark (40 cents) per kilogram of milk produced, spread over 10 years.

Talks on Hong Kong Progressing

BEIJING (AP) — The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said Monday he was "heartened by the progress" of talks with the Chinese on Hong Kong's future and looked forward to an agreement maintaining the colony's stability and prosperity.

His Chinese counterpart, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, referred to a "good foundation" for an agreement but spoke of pushing the talks forward to reach an early accord. The remarks came in toasts at a welcoming banquet for Sir Geoffrey and his party in the Great Hall of the People after a day of negotiations.

Following afternoon talks concentrating on China's plan to recover sovereignty over Hong Kong when Britain's 99-year lease expires in 1997, a Chinese government spokesman said the atmosphere had been "warm, friendly and earnest."

E. German Flees to West Via Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — An East German woman who crossed into Pakistan after a daring escape from Afghanistan has been secretly flown to West Germany to be granted political asylum, an informed source said Monday.

The woman, Kristin Beck, quietly left Pakistan on Saturday, the source said, adding that secrecy had been necessary in order not to endanger future escape attempts. She had arrived in Pakistan a month ago.

Miss Beck, 25, is believed to be the first citizen of an Eastern bloc country to have sought asylum from Afghanistan since Soviet forces entered the country nearly five years ago. Last week Miss Beck disclosed that she had arrived in Afghanistan last September for language studies, only to become unhappy with life there. She said she spent weeks before she located a Moslem rebel group to get her out of the country.

Mauroy Says Plane Strayed Over Base

PARIS (Reuters) — The overnight of a top secret French naval base by a Soviet civilian aircraft Friday was not deliberate, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said Monday.

Mr. Mauroy said in a statement that a Tupolev-134 of the Soviet airline Aeroflot had strayed into prohibited airspace over Toulon in southern France for one or two minutes Friday evening. But he said: "Investigations have led us to conclude that this infraction did not correspond to a deliberate objective."

French military authorities had ordered an investigation into the incident, which happened while the nuclear attack submarine Rubis and the aircraft carrier Foch were in the harbor.

Ex-Soviet Ambassador Visits Egypt

CAIRO (NYT) — The former Soviet ambassador to Egypt, Vladimir Poliakov, arrived Monday in Cairo for a weeklong official visit at the Soviet Union's request. Senior Egyptian officials said privately that it did not presage an immediate resumption of diplomatic relations.

They said Mr. Poliakov was visiting as head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Near East affairs department. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry said he met Monday with Boutros Boutros Ghali, the foreign minister, to discuss bilateral relations.

Mr. Poliakov and six of his diplomatic staff were expelled when President Anwar Sadat broke off relations in September 1981. Mr. Sadat, who was assassinated by Moslem fundamentalists one month later, had accused the Russians of colluding with Egyptian opponents of his government.

U.S. Justices to Rule on PAC Spending

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether political action committees (PACs) may spend unlimited amounts of money to back a presidential candidate.

But the court left unclear whether it will decide the issue in time for this year's campaign, in which conservative groups are planning to spend as much as \$20 million in support of President Ronald Reagan.

The justices said they would study the federal law limiting any political committee's spending to \$1,000 for a presidential candidate whose campaign is publicly financed. It did not answer a special request that it consider the case quickly. A three-judge federal court struck down the law as unconstitutional on Dec. 13, ruling that it violates free speech rights.

U.S. to Offer Alaskan Offshore Leases

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. government will offer offshore petroleum leases Tuesday in nearly six million acres of Alaskan waters claimed by the Soviet Union.

The lease sale, part of the Interior Department's five-year program to bring large offshore areas into production, probably will attract 25 to 30 bidders, an Interior Department spokesman said. But both the Interior and State departments said nobody can drill there, even with a winning bid, while the two countries try to settle the boundary.

The U.S. and Soviet representatives have held three rounds of technical discussions over just where the ocean boundary ought to be, a State Department official said when the offering in the disputed area was disclosed in an official notice last month.

Nigeria's Ex-Leaders to Stand Trial

LAGOS (Reuters) — Former President Shehu Shagari, along with other senior politicians from Nigeria's ousted regime, is to face a military tribunal, a member of Nigeria's ruling supreme military council was quoted as saying Monday.

Brigadier Paul Onu, a council member and chairman of the main tribunal, was reported by the National Concord newspaper as saying that all senior former politicians would be tried, including the former president and his vice president, Alex Ekwueme.

It was the first official word that Mr. Shagari, overthrown in a military coup last December 31, would definitely face trial. Previously the country's new leaders said he would face the tribunal if anything were found against him.

For the Record

A 48-hour strike in Portugal by Communist-led rail unions affected traffic south of Lisbon Monday and halted ferry services across the Tagus River, but service in the center and north was almost normal, a railroad spokesman said. (Reuters)

Italian negotiators will make a third visit to Moscow soon to resume politically delayed talks on Italy's purchase of methane gas to be delivered by the Siberian pipeline, the state energy corporation ENI said Monday. (Reuters)

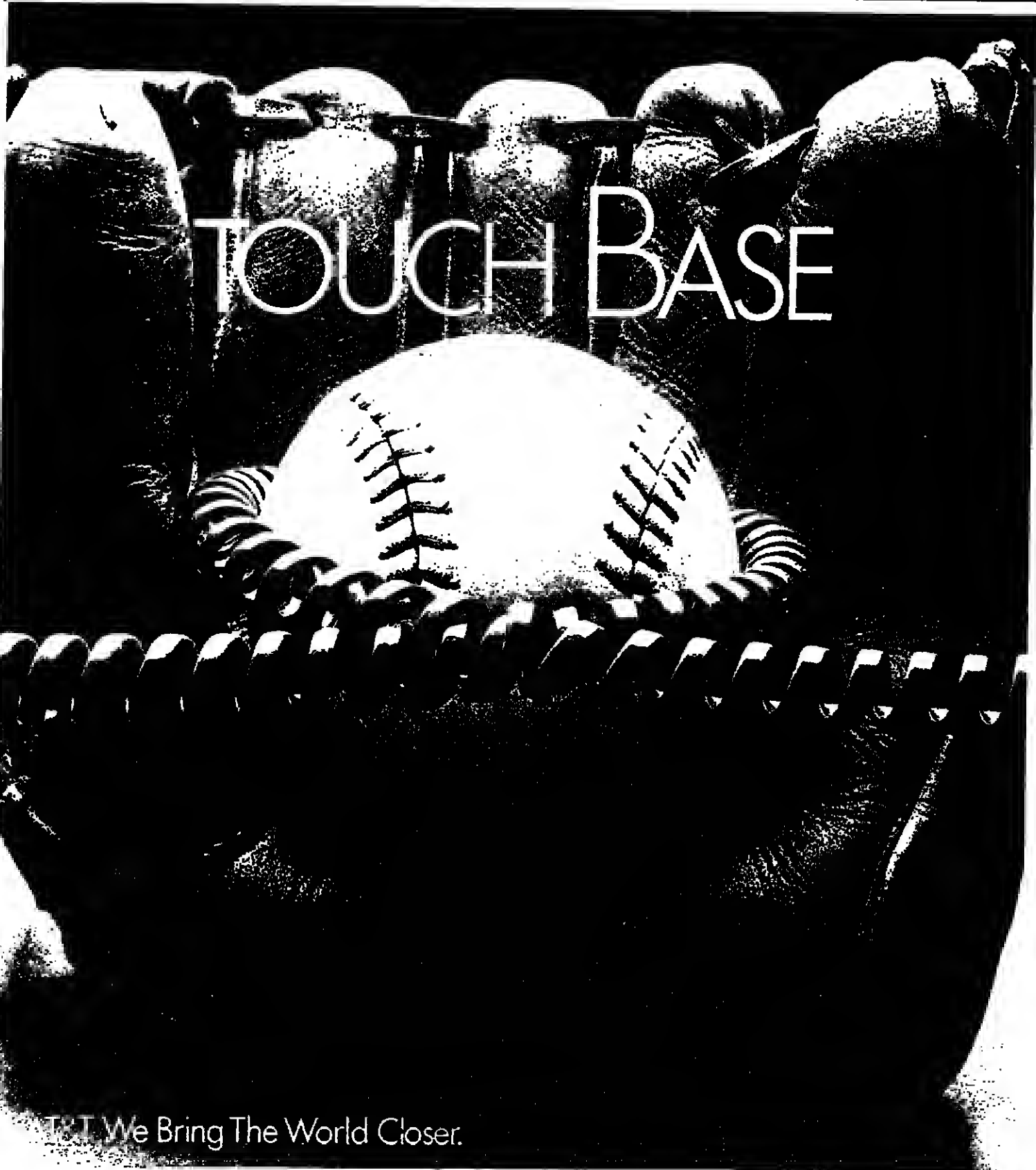
Buses in Copenhagen started rolling again late Monday after the transit authority announced the suspension of a driver whose refusal to join a union triggered strikes. A million riders were without bus service since Friday. (AP)

More than 250,000 Australians waved banners and marched in cities across the continent Sunday to protest the nuclear arms race. (UPI)

A British intelligence officer, Michael John Benney, 34, who three times offered to spy for the Soviet Union, was convicted Monday on 10 charges under the Official Secrets Act. He was sentenced to 23 years in prison. (AP)

Bolivia's unions, angered by a government austerity measures, left the country paralyzed by a general strike Monday and threatened an indefinite stoppage from next week. (Reuters)

Britain made a new appeal to the Soviet Union Monday for the release from prison in Berlin of Hitler's former deputy, Rudolf Hess, who will be 90 this month, the Foreign Office said. (Reuters)



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هكزمن الدولى

'Electability' Shapes Up As Hart's Major Issue

Senator's Claim He Can Beat Reagan May Have Little Influence on Voters

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK — "The electability issue is going to dominate the nominating process from now on and I have demonstrated that I am more electable than Walter Mondale," Senator Gary Hart of Colorado said Friday in South Tucson, Arizona, striking what is becoming a key theme in his campaign.

Dotty Lynch, his pollster, said in an interview the same day that the campaign was focusing on one Mondale weakness, the "persistent

such meetings, reserving 14 percent of the delegate votes for elected officials and party leaders, a group to which the ability to win would surely appeal if the rest of the delegates were closely divided.

The essence of the argument is that Mr. Hart's greater strength with independents and younger voters makes him a better candidate for the Democrats than Mr. Mondale. Aside from polling data, it is based on judgments that the Republicans would return their successful 1980 campaign and try to tie Mr. Mondale to former President Jimmy Carter.

The polls help the general argument. The New York Times-CBS News poll, involving 862 registered voters from March 21 to 24, found a narrow difference in the Democrats' standing against Mr. Reagan. The president led Mr. Mondale, 51 percent to 33 percent, and he led Mr. Hart, 48 percent to 36 percent.

A larger gap showed in the March 16-19 Gallup poll of 1,045 registered voters. Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale, 52 percent to 44 percent, while Mr. Hart led the president, 49 percent to 47 percent.

A still bigger spread was evident in a compilation of three Harris surveys taken between March 8 and April 8, involving 3,771 "likely voters." It found greater Hart support not only among independents but also among Republicans, Roman Catholics and even the poor (a Mondale plus in most polls). Mr. Reagan led Mr. Mondale, 55 percent to 39 percent, but was just about even with Mr. Hart, with 48 percent to the Colorado senator's 47 percent.

Some of those differences may diminish, especially if Mr. Mondale continues to win primaries and caucuses. Greater electability in November is an especially hard argument to make while losing party elections.

And it is risky to lean too heavily on public opinion this year, for it swings wildly. Not only do preferences between candidates shift from week to week, so do presumably stabler views. For example, although there was no net change between February and March in Democrats' views of how Mr. Reagan handled the presidency, fully one-fifth of the individual Democrats in a Times-CBS News poll changed their own opinion, from approval to disapproval or vice versa.

Peter D. Hart, Mr. Mondale's pollster, rejects arguments based on this kind of polling data, saying, "These attitudes are changing on an awful regular basis." And he scoffs at the perception of Mr. Mondale as a sure loser, saying it comes from the same Washington perspective that once saw him as a certain nominee, then decided Mr. Hart was a cinch to be nominated and now has turned back toward the former vice president.

NATO Troop-Cut Offer Is Expected

By Paul Taylor

BRUSSELS — Western negotiators are expected to make new proposals Tuesday on reducing conventional forces in Central Europe in an attempt to end a long deadlock in negotiations with the Soviet bloc, NATO sources said Monday.

Senior NATO officials agreed during the weekend on final details for proposals that are designed to overcome the central disagreement over the present troop strengths of the two sides.

NATO sources said that under the new proposals the West would seek an understanding on a range of figures for the forces of each side

rather than an absolute agreement on a single figure.

Another official said: "The proposal offers the Soviets a way out of the corner they have got themselves into over numbers. Whether they'll accept it in an American presidential election year when they're playing tough on all other issues is another question."

The sources said the proposals closely followed ideas submitted by the United States to its allies last month.

That move was seen in NATO as indicating that President Ronald Reagan wanted to achieve some progress on arms control before the November election, but not at any price.



Virgil L. Griffin, a Ku Klux Klan leader, and his wife, left, U.S. court after his acquittal with eight others in a rights case tied to the slaying of five Communists in 1979.

6 Klansmen and 3 Nazis Acquitted in Rights Case

New York Times Service

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina — An all-white jury acquitted six Ku Klux Klansmen and three American Nazi Party members of civil rights violations in the killing of five members of the Communist Workers Party and the wounding of seven others in 1979.

Five of the defendants were among six men acquitted in 1980 of murder and rioting charges stemming from the deaths at a rally in Greensboro.

"Praise the Lord," said Jack W. Fowler Jr., a former Nazi Party member from Winston-Salem after the verdict was announced Sunday in U.S. court. Other defendants wept, and one, Roland Wayne Wood, also a former Nazi, knelt in the courtroom.

Dale Sampson, 35, the widow of William Sampson, who was shot to death at the rally Nov. 3, 1979, also wept. This is a real go-ahead for the Klan and Nazis to kill people," she said.

Lewis Pitts, a lawyer representing relatives of the slain Communists, criticized the government's handling of the case. He said the civil rights charges against the Klansmen and Nazis had been brought under too narrow a provision in the laws. Mr. Pitts said under the laws cited in the charges, the government had the burden of proving the defendants were motivated by racial hatred. At the trial, the defendants had sought to prove that they were motivated by anti-Communism and patriotism.

The other defendants were Virgil L. Griffin, a Klan leader; David

Wayne Matthews, a Klan member; Edward W. Dawson, Jerry Paul Smith, Roy C. Toney and Coleman B. Pridmore, all former Klansmen; and Raeford Milano Caudle, a former Nazi party member.

The case concerned a gun battle on a public street involving Klansmen, Nazi party members and members of the Communist Workers Party. Videotapes of the event made by TV news crews appear to show Klansmen and Nazis methodically firing at Communist demonstrators and others.

Public interest intensified in November 1980 when six Klan and Nazi members were acquitted of murder and rioting charges after a state trial in Greensboro.

By the end of that trial, press accounts had also revealed the presence of two government agents among the Klansmen and Nazis.

A question left unanswered at that trial was why there were no uniformed police on the scene when the shooting broke out.

In 1980, relatives and survivors of the shootings also filed a \$48-million U.S. civil suit in which they said federal, state and local officials had conspired with Klansmen and Nazis to violate the rights of persons killed at the rally. That suit is scheduled for trial in August.

In March 1982, the U.S. Justice Department convened a federal grand jury to investigate the case.

In April 1983, the grand jury handed up an indictment of 14 counts alleging a variety of civil rights violations against the nine defendants.

In the trial, which began Jan. 9, the jury heard testimony from 120 witnesses and saw hundreds of exhibits. The prosecution relied extensively on technical evidence to untangle the 88-second gun battle in which 39 shots were fired.

The videotape shows only several of the shots being fired. An FBI expert analyzed sounds and echo patterns on the videotapes to pinpoint the locations of the shots.

But the lawyers for the defendants argued that the videotapes were misleading and that other key scientific prosecution evidence was wrong. They said their clients shot only in self-defense after being set upon by a Communist mob while driving past the rally site.

Each side claimed the other side fired the opening shot. The government, however, said its evidence showed Klansmen and Nazis fired the first 11 shots, killing and wounding six people, before the first Communist returned fire.

Soviet Rules Out Olympic 'Boycott' But Will Not Confirm Participation

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — The senior Kremlin sports official said Monday that the Soviet Union would not boycott the Los Angeles Summer Olympics but that conditions set by the United States may prevent Soviet athletes from participating.

"We will never resort to a boycott of the Olympic Games," said Marat Gramov, chairman of the State Sports Committee. "We honor the rules of the Olympic charter and Olympic traditions and if they are observed, there will be no basis for our not going."

He dismissed suggestions that the Russians were contemplating a boycott of the Los Angeles Games as "revenge" for the American boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Games. The United States did not attend the Moscow Games in protest over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"Our position is clear and unequivocal," he said at news conference. "We support such Olympic Games where the rules of the Olympic charter and Olympic traditions are strictly observed." He added, "There is no question here of any revenge."

Mr. Gramov, who is also chairman of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said, "We make a distinction between the word boycott and not attending," suggesting that the latter option remains a possibility if the Reagan administration fails to provide adequate assurances for the safety of Soviet athletes.

Mr. Gramov reiterated Soviet charges that the United States was violating the charter by imposing consular formalities and failing to guarantee the security of athletes and staff.

He said the Reagan administration was behind a campaign by various groups urging violence against Soviet personnel at Los Angeles. The U.S. Embassy has demanded Moscow's list of all Soviet participants at the Games.

Mr. Gramov dismissed a suggestion that Moscow considered withdrawing from the Los Angeles Games because of the alleged poor condition of its athletes recently. He asserted that the Soviet national team will take "25 to 30 gold medals more" than the U.S. team.

A week ago, the Soviet Olympic Committee called for an emergency session of the International Olympic Committee to discuss what it considers U.S. violations of the charter. Mr. Gramov said that the international unit was to meet on April 24 to discuss the matter.

Mr. Gramov reiterated various Soviet complaints, including the danger of terrorism and "provocations" for Soviet participants, the continued "anti-Soviet" campaign in the United States, restrictions imposed on Soviet journalists, the construction of three instead of two Olympic villages, the fact that athletes are to arrive only two weeks before the opening instead of the three requested by Moscow, and the denial of U.S. visa to a Soviet Olympic attaché.

Mr. Gramov sidestepped a question about the possible appointment of another Olympic attaché. The man rejected by the State Department was Oleg Yermashkin, a diplomat with a sports background. The State Department contends that he works for the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

U.S. 'Puzzled' by Complaints

The State Department said Monday it was "a little puzzled" by Mr. Gramov's complaints about the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, United Press International reported in Washington.

Concerning Mr. Gramov's statement that "The U.S. Embassy in Moscow is keeping the right to deny to members of the Soviet delegation entry to the United States," a department spokesman, John Hughes, said only one man was denied a visa, and that was because

he had been identified previously as a KGB agent.

There is no impediment to any other Soviet official from attending the games, he said.

On Soviet charges that the United States is helping groups that intend to encourage Soviet athletes to defect while in the United States, Mr. Hughes said there was no U.S. government connection with the groups.

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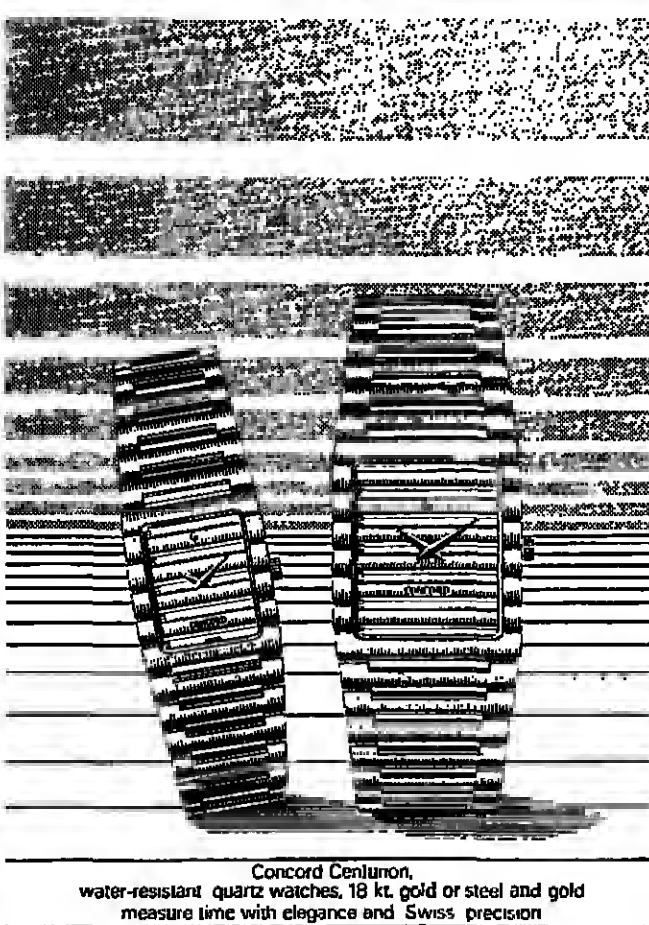
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Wall Street Journal Wins Pulitzer for International Reporting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The Pulitzer Prize for international reporting went to Karen Elliott House of The Wall Street Journal on Monday for a series of interviews with King Hussein of Jordan that forecast problems for the Reagan administration's Middle East policy.

William Kennedy won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction for his novel "Ironweed," and David Mamet won the prize for drama for "Glengarry Glen Ross."

The New York Times won two prizes for the third year in a row. Paul Goldberger, the newspaper's architectural writer, was cited for criticism, and John Noble Wilford for national reporting.

The Los Angeles Times won two awards for journalism, including the medal for meritorious public service for its examination of Southern California's growing Hispanic community. Paul Conrad of the Times won for his editorial cartoons.

regarded as the highest honor among the 12 Pulitzer citations for newspapers.

In her stories on King Hussein, Ms. House reported on previously secret promises that President Ronald Reagan had made to the king and quoted extensively from confidential correspondence and conversations between major state leaders.

The Boston Globe won the award for special local reporting for a series examining race relations in Boston. The Pulitzer jury called it "a notable exercise in public service that turned a searching gaze on some of the city's most honored institutions, including The Globe itself."

Albert Scardino of the Georgia Gazette in Savannah won the award for editorials, and Vermont Royster of The Wall Street Journal won for commentary.

coverage of the case of a severely handicapped baby whose parents resisted legal attempts to order surgery for her, and its social and political implications.

The award was given for "his special contribution over nearly half a century to the education and enjoyment of America's children and their parents."



Michele Zaza

2 Italians Linked To Drug Trade Arrested in Paris

PARIS — A kingpin of Italy-linked international illicit drug trade, linked with the American Mafia, has been arrested along with an associate as the pair left a luxurious apartment building in western Paris, police said Monday.

Michele Zaza, 39, and Unzio Barbarossa, 53, were tracked down by French narcotics agents and picked up Sunday night. They were held on two warrants involving drug-trafficking charges issued by the public prosecutor in Rome.

Police said Mr. Zaza was known as the link between the Camorra crime ring of Naples and Cosa Nostra, or the North American Mafia. He had been the No. 1 dealer in contraband cigarettes in Italy and moved on to the heroin and cocaine trade, police said.

The two men also are wanted for corruption of public officials, murder, attempted murder and other charges, police said.

Mr. Zaza, who claims he suffers from heart problems and must use a stimulator, had been under police guard in a Rome hospital following his arrest in Italy. He escaped Dec. 28. Mr. Barbarossa fled to France in December, police sources said.

Hong Kong 'Refugees' Settling in New York

Though the 'Life Is Good' in Colony Uncertainty Is Causing Many to Flee

By Marvinne Howe
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Driven by the uncertainty over the political fate of Hong Kong, an increasing number of businessmen and professionals from the British colony have sunk new roots in New York City in the last two years.

China has declared its intention to reclaim sovereignty over Hong Kong when the British lease runs out in 1997, but some believe it will happen earlier and are trying to get out before it does.

"Psychologically, people want to stay in Hong Kong, where the life is good, but politically they want to get out because they feel like they're living on borrowed space," Tay Wong, family counselor for the Queens branch of the Chinatown Council, said the other day.

Mrs. Wong, a 32-year-old teacher, came to New York in May 1982 "because of the political uncertainties." She is one of many Hong Kong Chinese who are concerned about the future of the colony and are moving to Australia, Canada and the United States.

Official immigration to the United States from Hong Kong is extremely limited because of its status as a colony, and statistics on the number of people arriving here are virtually nonexistent.

The United States limits immigration from the colony to 600 a year, although there is talk of increasing the quota to 5,000.

But Chinese community leaders in New York say hundreds and even thousands are getting out any way they can, as students, business people and tourists with the intention of later making legal adjustments to obtain permanent residence.

The Hong Kong Chinese have begun to settle and invest in Queens and particularly in Flushing.

"More and more people are coming here from Hong Kong looking for security," said William Young, general manager of China Queens

Really, one of the largest agencies in Flushing.

He said that since real estate prices in California were high and that New York's Chinatown was saturated, former Hong Kong citizens were starting to go into the real estate market elsewhere in Manhattan and in Queens.

The busy commercial strip on Main Street in Flushing increasingly has the look of a suburban Asian community with its influx from Taiwan, South Korea and most recently, Hong Kong.

By now, Hong Kong Chinese own about 40 percent of the 300 Chinese businesses in Flushing, including real estate agencies, laundries, restaurants and import businesses, according to Mr. Young, a leader of the Flushing-Chinese Business Association.

The pastor of the Chinese Protestant Church of Christ came from Hong Kong. Two barbershops proudly advertise their Hong Kong barbers, generally considered more fashionable than their colleagues from Taiwan.

The Hong Kong Chinese, who usually have a good knowledge of English, a firm family structure and a strong work ethic, have found it easier to assimilate than some other new minority groups.

Yuen Chin Yu, a nurse from Taiwan at Deerpale General Hospital in Douglassville, Queens, visited friends in Hong Kong in February and found a general mood of anxiety.

Despite Beijing's repeated assurances that Hong Kong's liberal capitalist system would be preserved, some businessmen were nervous and getting ready to leave and others had already moved to Singapore, Miss Yu said.

"Many people will leave if they get the opportunity," she said. A cousin who just graduated from medical school has gone to Canada, and his family, who had a prosperous construction business, sold everything at a loss and followed him "because they don't want to take chances."

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U.S. Is Blamed for Revision Of Plans for a NATO Frigate

BRUSSELS — Officials of the Atlantic alliance admitted Monday that eight NATO countries had not signed an agreement to study a joint frigate for the 1990s, as announced April 6.

A memorandum of understanding on the project, regarded as a test of trans-Atlantic arms cooperation, had been scheduled to be signed that day by officials of Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Britain and the United States.

But the U.S. undersecretary of defense, Richard D. DeLaur, presented demands just before the document was to be signed that the other countries regarded as unacceptable, the officials said.

They said the NATO statement was issued without having checked whether the document had in fact been signed.

The U.S. demands were a surprise and outraged the seven other allies, who are now planning to go ahead with the project without Washington, the officials said.

They said Mr. DeLaur had insisted on seven new conditions on the other countries, demanding a greater share of the work for U.S. companies.

The Americans can't go around preaching that the Europeans should cooperate more on arms production and then come up with something like this, a West European official said. "You can surprise how badly we feel about this."

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3 Sikhs Killed by Rivals in Punjab; Government Resignation Demanded

NEW DELHI — Three persons were killed in fighting between rival Sikh extremist groups in Punjab state Monday, while police arrested 150 activists of an outlawed Sikh students' group.

In a stormy session in Parliament, the opposition demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government for its handling of the Punjab crisis. The debate on the motion was put off until Tuesday.

Nearly 400 people have been killed in northern India in the last three years, mostly in clashes between Sikhs and Hindus, but also

in fighting between rival Sikh groups who disagree over the tactics to use to press the Sikhs' demand for greater political and religious autonomy.

Monday's arrests came in a statewide crackdown after the burning of 37 railroad stations in Punjab on Sunday.

Police said the arson was the work of the Sikh Student Federation, an extremist group banned last month after intelligence reports said it was recruiting a guerrilla army to fight for an independent Sikh nation.

The Dismish Regiment, a terrorist arm of the students' union

that has claimed several killings, claimed responsibility for the attacks and threatened "bigger action" unless the government lifts its ban on the federation.

The deaths of three Sikhs were attributed to rival warfare within the Golden Temple complex, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, in Amritsar. A headless body cut into seven pieces was discovered on a road about 12 miles (20 kilometers) from Amritsar. The victim was identified by police as Surinder Singh Chinda.

Police said he was believed to have been involved in the slaying Saturday in Amritsar of Surinder Singh Sodhi, a close associate of a fundamentalist Sikh leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale.

An unsigned poster put up inside the complex Monday declared: "Chinda, the murderer of Surinder Singh Sodhi, has been eliminated within 24 hours of Sodhi's killing. The rest should be ready to meet their fate."

The body of a Sikh woman whom police believe shot Mr. Sodhi was found near the temple on Sunday.

Malik Singh Bhatia, a leader of an extreme faction of the Sikhs' Akali Dal political party, was shot to death inside the temple complex Monday afternoon. Police said he also was believed to have conspired in Mr. Sodhi's murder.

Barjinder Singh, a tea shop owner and supporter of the Akali Dal president, Hareband Singh Longowal, was shot to death at the edge of the temple grounds by followers of Mr. Bhindranwale, police said.

A Sikh priest was also reported killed by Sikh gunmen in a rural village.

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China Ready To Press U.S. On Arms Sale

**Issue to Be Topic
Reagan's Beijing Visit**
By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service
BEIJING — China's leadership ready to press the issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan during President Ronald Reagan's visit to China next week, a leading foreign news magazine here has indicated.

In its issue appearing Monday, a bimonthly World Affairs said a question of Taiwan could not be bypassed in developing bilateral relations. It said the issue was central to three joint communiqués issued by Washington and Beijing, and had been included in all Chinese-U.S. negotiations since the first talks at the ambassadorial level in 1955.

"It is to be hoped that the U.S. president will use his discretion to assure that the principles and commitment duly acknowledged by the two nations in the three joint communiqués will be implemented, especially with regard to arms sales to Taiwan," Xinhua news agency said Sunday in paraphrasing the article. Mr. Reagan is scheduled to visit China from April 26 to May 1.

Excerpts of the article, signed by Huang Qubing, an associate arch fellow of the Institute of International Studies, were also published Sunday by the weekly Evening Review, underscoring its editorial stance as an expression of the government's view.

"Of the many factors affecting Sino-American relations, the major one is the Taiwan issue. It undoubtedly is the main obstacle to advancing Sino-American ties and also the major reason for the failure to attain steady development in their relations. This obstacle must be removed," an excerpt said.

The documents alluded to, the underpinning of relations between the two countries, are the Shanghai Communiqué, signed at the end of President Richard M. Nixon's visit to China in February 1972; the communiqué that established diplomatic relations between Beijing and Washington in January 1979; and a third communiqué signed Aug. 17, 1982.

The Aug. 17 Communiqué, as it called, was drafted to allay Chinese concern about U.S. arms sales to the government on Taiwan. In return, the United States also promised to exceed "either in qualitative or quantitative terms" the level of arms supplied to Taiwan since Chinese-U.S. relations were established in 1979. Beijing has complained that recent U.S. arms sales to Taiwan exceeded this level.

The World Affairs article restated the position that the Taiwan issue involved China's sovereignty and reunification. According to Xinhua, the World Affairs article mentioned other bilateral concerns likely to come up during Mr. Reagan's meetings with Chinese leaders. It referred to economic cooperation and mutual understanding as of special importance to Chinese-U.S. relations.

The magazine said China wanted more foreign investment and more economic cooperation with the United States, including help in building hydroelectric power stations and purchasing U.S. nuclear power technology.

A U.S. delegation was in China last week exploring the feasibility of building a massive power dam on the upper reaches of the Yangtze River near Chongqing. But an agreement on nuclear cooperation stalled because China refuses to allow outside inspection of its nuclear facilities.

U.S. and Chinese negotiators resumed talks on nuclear cooperation on Monday in a final attempt to reach an agreement before Mr. Reagan arrives. United Press International quoted Western sources as saying, "A delegation headed by Richard T. Kennedy arrived in Beijing Sunday at the invitation of the Chinese, a diplomat said."

A treaty that would facilitate U.S. investment in China is also unlikely to be completed in time for signature during the visit.

The article also repeated Beijing's unwillingness to embark upon strategic cooperation with Washington to frustrate Soviet designs in the world. Such a policy was part of the initial relationship, but Beijing repudiated it two and a half years ago by shifting toward identification with the Third World.

The article said that in addition to the exchange of visits by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang last January and Mr. Reagan this month, other contacts had an "important impact on the development of Chinese-U.S. relations." It mentioned that Defense Minister Zhang Aiping had accepted an invitation to visit the United States.

U.S. Policy Criticized

A leading Chinese scientific official said Monday that Washington's controls on technology exports to China are discriminatory. Reuters reported from Beijing.

Chen Zongji, director of China's Institute of Geophysics, said U.S. policy on scientific and technological exchange with China had hampered cooperation in these areas, according to Xinhua.

The Chinese press has been campaigning against the restrictions of U.S. legislation and the Coordinating Committee on Allied Strategic Controls, by which Western countries control the export to communist countries of high-technology items with potential military application.



HAMBURG FAIR DERAILMENT — A carnival roller coaster jumped its tracks and smashed into a crowded platform, killing a man and injuring 18 persons. Hamburg police said mechanical failure was suspected in the accident, which occurred Sunday.

Buying of Hospitals, Mergers Increase Cost of Medical Care in U.S. Programs

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Hospital mergers and acquisitions are rapidly increasing the costs of Medicare and Medicaid without providing additional health care to the elderly and poor people covered by the two programs, according to U.S. officials.

Under both programs, the government pays hospitals a special allowance for depreciation and interest expenses. These costs rise often dramatically when hospitals change hands, because the new owners usually borrow money to finance the purchase, and the process of depreciation starts again from a much higher level reflecting the purchase price.

Medicare officials said the government would pay \$2.7 billion this year to hospitals for depreciation and interest, plus \$200 million in special allowances for profits, known as a "return on equity."

The General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office and the inspector general of the Department of Health and Human Services have all expressed concern about this, and is growing support in Congress for proposals to stop the practice.

Such legislation would prohibit hospitals from revaluing or "stepping up" the value of their properties to reflect the purchase price at the time of a sale or merger.

Depreciation allowances recognize that certain types of property, such as buildings and automobiles, wear out over time and lose a portion of their original value each year. Under the law, investor-owned hospitals and other businesses may take tax deductions for depreciation, which is regarded as a business expense.

One bill in Congress would limit the amount the government pays

for the increased capital costs that result from a sale. In the last five years, according to the Congressional Budget Office, the number of facilities owned by big hospital chains has increased 72 percent, from 438 in 1978 to 755 in 1983.

The inspector general, Richard P. Kussnerow, said, "These sales have the effect of increasing costs to Medicare and Medicaid without a commensurate increase in the quality of facilities or the quantity of services."

This, he added, is "wasteful folly."

Medicare provides health insurance for 26.5 million elderly and 3 million disabled Americans. Government actuaries have said the trust fund, financed by a portion of the Social Security payroll taxes, would run out of money in the early 1990s unless Congress curtailed Medicare outlays or provided additional revenue. Medicaid is a medical assistance program for poor people, and it is financed jointly by the government and the states.

Auditors from the General Accounting Office, an investigative arm of Congress, said hospitals had used "questionable" accounting practices to increase their claims for depreciation and other capital costs under Medicare. For example, they said, some hospital companies appear to have overstated the value of newly acquired assets so they could obtain larger payments from the government for interest costs and depreciation of buildings and equipment.

But hospital investors said that in many cases companies purchase older public facilities and modernize them, so the quality of care may improve. On the other hand, public hospital officials said that new owners, in their efforts to make a profit, sometimes reduced the amount of care provided to indigent patients.

Reviewing these arguments, the Congressional Budget Office said, "It is charged that some investor-owned hospital chains engage in buying and selling facilities solely to gain the additional reimbursement, and that prices are often bid up well above fair market value as a result." Halting the revaluation of hospital assets sold in the next five years would save the government \$830 million, the budget office estimated.

Spanish Press Praises Sentences Of Coup Plotters

MADRID — The sentencing of three army colonels convicted of plotting a 1982 coup was praised by the press Monday, but the Socialist government and its main opposition remained silent.

The leading Spanish daily, El País, commented that the lack of tension surrounding the sentencing Sunday showed that "Spanish society has advanced dramatically in its acceptance of the dramas and comedies of democratic life."

Three army colonels were sentenced to 12 years in prison for their part in a rightist plan to seize power before the Socialist government was elected in 1982. The court-martial recommended that the sentences be reduced to four years in prison and dismissal from the army. A fourth colonel was found not guilty.

The popular Diario 16 said the government should take into account the recommendation of clemency because "these narrow-gauge putschists haven't even shaken the foundations of democracy."

Sir William Empson, English Poet, Literary Critic, Is Dead at 77

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Sir William Empson, 77, the English poet and critic, died in London on Sunday.

Sir William was professor of English literature at Sheffield University from 1953 to 1971. He was knighted in 1979.

Apart from his several volumes of poetry, including "Poems," published in 1935, and "The Gathering Storm," published in 1940, Sir William was widely known for his literary criticism.

His first critical work, "Seven Types of Ambiguity," published in 1930 and revised in 1947, influenced the "New Criticism" movement, which demanded attention to literary text rather than speculation about an author's intentions. He entered Cambridge University in 1929 as a mathematics major but turned to literature and published his first book, a collection of privately printed poems called "Letter IV," the same year.

He taught at Tokyo University from 1931 to 1934, at Peking University from 1937 to 1939 and again from 1947 to 1952, with breaks for teaching at Kenyon College in Gambier, Ohio, in 1948, 1950 and 1954.

(UPI, AP)

Ralph Kirkpatrick, 72, Harpisichordist, Musicologist

NEW YORK (NYT) — Ralph Kirkpatrick, 72, a harpichordist and musicologist, died Friday night at his home in Guilford, Connecticut.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was an important figure in the modern revival of the harpichord and in the sweeping re-evaluation of Baroque performance that took place after World War II.

He published valuable new editions of Bach's "Goldberg Variations" and of 60 sonatas by Domenico Scarlatti. He also recorded these works to critical acclaim.

His "Domenico Scarlatti," a biography of the composer, complete with a numerical catalogue of his works, was published in 1953 and quickly became a standard reference volume.

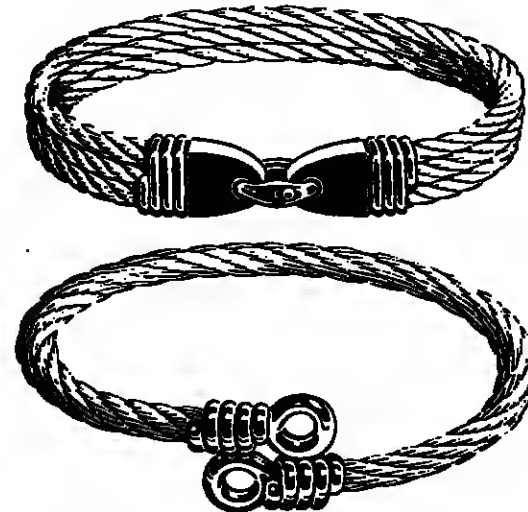
Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Leominster, Massachusetts. He studied piano from the age of 6, and began to play the harpichord in 1930, while studying at Harvard University.

Other deaths:
Sir Basil Blackwell, 94, the British publisher, April 9 at his home near Oxford, England. Sir Basil, who was knighted in 1956, joined his father's Oxford bookstore in 1913, after graduating from Merton College, Oxford. From a small room above the bookshop, founded by his father in 1879, Sir Basil oversaw the growth of the business into one of the largest book enterprises in the world.

Walter Flowers, a former Democratic congressman from Alabama, Thursday on his 51st birthday when he apparently suffered a heart attack while playing tennis near his home in McLean, Virginia.

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Russell's 'Italian' in Geneva

By Andrew Clark
International Herald Tribune
GENEVA — He sits at the edge of a converted sports hall, leaning passively as the pianist plays out the notes, a girl Friday orders in three languages, and five singers act out a sequence solving a hearing aid, a hair-dryer, and a bubble-blower. When he puts "Stop!" everyone collapses in a heap of laughter and exhaustion, and the sequence is repeated with modifications. This is not what could be called a conventional era rehearsal. The new production of Rossini's "L'italiana in Algeri" (An Italian Girl in Algiers), which opens today at the Grand Theatre and runs through April 19, is barely recognizable. The explanation lies in the man personally running the show: Ken Russell, the doyen of British filmmaking in the 1960s and '70s, who has turned his attention to opera. Russell does not read music; he depends on an assistant to communicate the most of the score, because English is the only language he speaks. At 56, he says he is still growing, and acknowledges that he has turned much in his first four opera productions. His version of Puccini's "The Rake's Progress" at the opera in 1982 updated the action to the television age. His production of "Madame Butterfly" at the Teatro U.S.A. last year was derided by one critic as "a delicate satire with the wings pulled off." And his Lyon staging of Puccini's "Die Soldaten" prompted a leading soprano to denounce it at a press conference. But his work in Florence led to an invitation to stage "La Bohème" at the Macerata Festival. His "Butterfly" is to be restaged at Houston in January, and his film "The Music

of the Lovers," based on the life of Tchaikovsky, prompted Lorin Maazel to invite him to stage "Eugene Onegin" in Vienna next year. He traces his interest in the medium back to his theater-going days in London 30 years ago, but describes the productions then as "boring visually even if I wasn't bored with the music."

After Russell joined the BBC arts program "Monitor" in 1959, his personal style began to emerge in a series of documentaries on great composers. "We were told at

Russell's career in films continues. He is currently working on "Crimes of Passion," an original screenplay tracing the emotional life of a girl who is a clothes-designer by day and a prostitute by night. As a follow-up to "Women in Love," he is preparing a screen adaptation of D.H. Lawrence's novel "The Rainbow."

He lives with his second wife and their 6-year old daughter in the Lake district of England. But only two of his films have been financed in Britain, and Russell describes himself, with an air of resignation, as an exile in his own country. "I'm just persona non grata there. I've never been an establishment type, and in England, if I'd been called Russell, I'd be appreciated. But my name isn't that — it's Russell. But it's not my problem."

Russell talks of the need for more "entertainment" and "realism" in opera. He defends his portrayal of Butterfly as a prostitute by saying the Puccini play on which Puccini's opera is based treated the geisha-girl image as a euphemism for prostitution, then considered too sensitive to handle on stage.

"I think we have to look at it with the eyes of today. In 'Butterfly,' a girl gets pregnant and has a child. If that isn't real, then tell me what is real. . . . "Opera is not a romanticization of life, it's a heightening of life. Of course, it's a bit to generalize. What I've said doesn't apply to 'L'italiana in Algeri,' which is and always was a sex comedy. Rossini was having fun with the war of the sexes, and that hasn't changed much since he wrote it. But it's expressed in comic terms — there's no way that can be seen as realistic. "It's not theater to create a real situation and then make it unreal. If you're willing to suspend credibility for the sake of sentiment and spectacle, that's fine — just don't expect me to present it that way."



Ken Russell: "Having fun with the war of the sexes."

'Matriarch of Maillot' Thrives on Swimwear

International Herald Tribune
TEL AVIV — Fashion is not a high priority in Israel. With security and economic problems on their minds, people tend to go around looking like what they are.

Women cabinet ministers do not dress in Chanel suits. They wear simple printed frocks à la Golda Meir and are known to do their

HEBE DORSEY

own shopping and carry their groceries to the office in plastic bags. Young women, who have to spend two years in the army, tend to look at dress as a uniform and their hair, untouched by coiffeurs, is often a natural curly tangle.

All of which explains why the fashion industry is not as thriving here as it is in other countries. One name, however, stands out: It is Gottex, a \$40-million swimsuit business, 75 percent of whose production is exported to 62 countries. Created in 1956, the firm has been expanding by 20 percent a year in the last 10 years. This is strictly a family business with Leah Gottlieb, the founder of the firm, also known as the "matriarch of the maillot," at the helm. Interviewed in Tel Aviv last week, Gottlieb talked of her difficult early days. She and her husband, Armin, came from Eastern Europe (she from Hungary, he from Czechoslovakia) in 1949 and set

led in Tel Aviv, where they opened their business in 1956, she said. "We used to make raincoats." Why they switched to swimwear hardly needs asking.

The Gottliebs have two daughters, Miriam and Judith, who are involved in the business. Small, slight Mrs. Gottlieb, with impeccable graying hair, matching her grey silk blouse, looks like everybody's favorite grandmother. Yet, under this low-key facade lies one of the most active and informed members of the world's fashion coterie. Back from a three-month tour of the Orient, including Japan (she admires Issey Miyake's sense of fabrics), she was stopping in Tel Aviv over the week-end for a grandson's Bar Mitzvah.

On Monday, she was off again to Frankfurt's Interstoff, the largest fabrics fair in Europe, "to confirm my choice of fabrics," she said. "I've finished my selection for 1985 but I need to make doubly sure."

Mrs. Gottlieb works in close collaboration with her two daughters on the designing side, while her husband looks after production and the cash register. The three women regularly follow the Milan, Paris and New York collections and meet once a month either in Paris or Milan, where they keep an apartment. Most of their fabrics are printed in Italy.

What makes Gottex special is that the Gottliebs have overcome many problems, some of which have to do with Israel and others have not.

A major problem is that early in the '60s, many Israeli fashion firms established a one-to-one relationship with Jewish fashion tycoons, mostly from England or the United States. This put them in a dangerously dependent situation. "If anything went wrong, they were in trouble," Mrs. Gottlieb said.

Instead, Gottex clearly positioned itself at a strictly international business level. Although the United States soon became its largest customer, Gottex kept expanding into other countries and made sure to remove emotion from its business ties. "Otherwise, it would have become a donation," Mrs. Gottlieb said, "and I wouldn't have wanted that."

Which explains why today Gottex, which employs 700 people, functions as a regular fashion firm, dealing with problems the way other fashion firms do and expecting no favors. They also have done a very good job with their promotion, hiring top models like Brooke Shields, and they have developed a



Gottex founder Leah Gottlieb (right), with her daughters, Judith (left) and Miriam, in Tel Aviv office before larger-than-life photos of their swimsuits modeled by Brooke Shields.

good relationship with U.S. department stores. Saks Fifth Avenue, among others, sends several buyers each year to Israel on four-day buying trips.

Basically, the Gottex success was built on sound fashion judgment and impeccable timing, with the Gottliebs taking over a market that suddenly seemed to run out of competition. After the exciting post-World War II years, Saint-Tropez, where all summer fashion trends started, went down the drain. In Europe, besides Emilio Pucci, nobody was offering an ex-

tensive swimwear collection and the Gottliebs, following in his footsteps, gradually took over a major share of the market.

Although everybody, including Mrs. Gottlieb, agrees that New Yorker Norma Kamali may be the best swimsuit designer in the world today, most designers show only limited collections. Instead, Gottex concentrates and comes up with two collections a year. The largest, shown to the trade in early August in New York, includes 300 different models. Their last one, built around 32 different themes, catered

to many different types of women, from knitted and sporty to sequined and sexy.

"We did a large group of sequins for Neiman-Marcus's opening in Chicago," Mrs. Gottlieb said. "Richard Marcus liked it so well he ordered it for all their stores."

Despite this success, things are still hard in Israel and Mrs. Gottlieb said she considers herself as a fashion pioneer. "It's very, very difficult to make a success here," she said. "We're like an island and everything, even getting a button, is twice as hard as anywhere else."

Sacred Tunic Put On Public Display

The Associated Press
ARGENTEUIL, France — A brown woolen tunic said to have been worn by Jesus Christ is on display this week for the first time in 50 years to mark the Easter season.

The robe, which contains traces of human blood, will be displayed in a glass globe until April 23 and is expected to be viewed by up to 60,000 people.

"I really don't know why it's shown only every 50 years. It's just the tradition," said the Rev. Marcel Guyard of the Basilica of Saint-Denis in this northern Paris suburb, where the robe has been kept for nearly 1,200 years.

A 24-hour police guard will be posted at the basilica during the showing. The tunic was stolen last December and was mysteriously returned undamaged in February.

Sports and sweat shirts: probably a unique choice

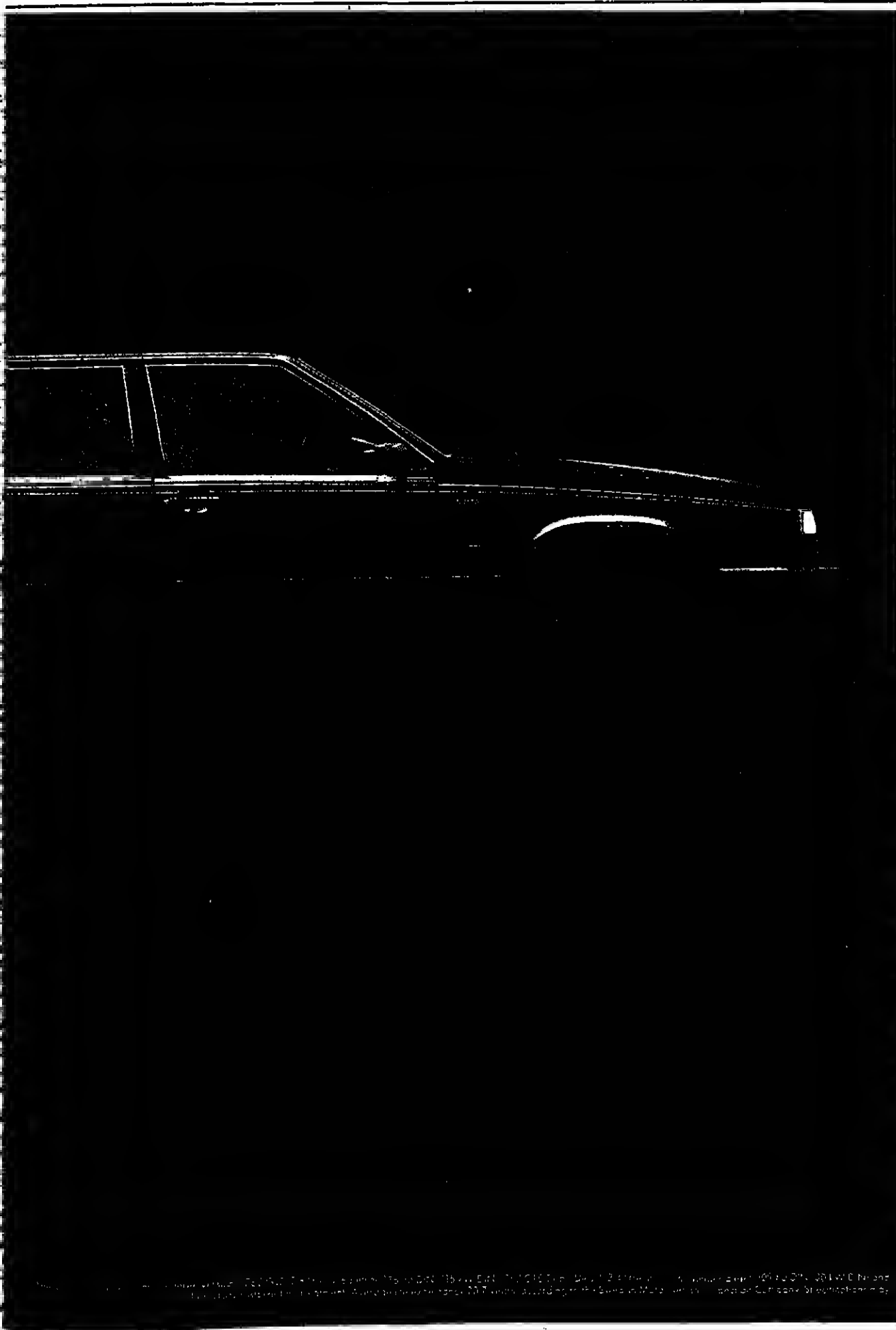
Lanvin has at the moment what is probably a unique choice in sports and sweat shirts. It is unique both in the variety of the designs and in the extraordinary quality of the fabrics.

The summer sports shirts are cut from Swiss or Italian robes, which are among the finest in the world. They come with short or long sleeves and transformable collars, and they can be worn either inside or outside the trousers. There is a choice of more than 40 exclusive designs.

For sweat shirts, there is a total of nearly 80 designs. The fabric is an incredibly fine flax, or in some cases linen — the coolest you could dream of in the summer heat.

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Porsche's Public-Issue Price is Expected to Set Record

Reuters
FRANKFURT — The public offering of shares by Porsche AG, the West German sports-car maker, is expected by analysts to be priced at a record of between 60 Deutsche marks (\$268) and 80 DM for each 50-mark nominal share.
The issue price is due to be announced at Porsche's headquarters in Stuttgart Tuesday. Because of the expected strong demand, investors are being limited to 100 shares each.
Banking sources said the price was being decided at a meeting Monday between Porsche management and analysts advising the company from three banks, Bayerische Vereinsbank AG, Deutsche Bank AG and Landesbank AG in Stuttgart.

Porsche announced plans to go public on March 29, ending months of speculation that Arab interests wanted a stake in the company.
The issue price of 700-800 DM now being discussed compares with a trading range for Daimler-Benz AG shares this year of 548 DM to 656 DM, and for Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, of 388 DM to 455 DM.

Analysts put Daimler's per-share earnings at about 60 DM, while BMW's are estimated at 50 DM.
In the year ended July 30, 1983, Porsche almost doubled its profit to 69.5 million DM on a 40-percent rise in sales to 2.1 billion DM.
Porsche's finance director, Heinz Brantzi, said at the end of March that sales between August 1983 and February were up 34 percent from a year earlier.

Scott & Fetzer In Buyout Bid

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Scott & Fetzer Co., which produces the World Book Encyclopedia and Kirby vacuum cleaners, says top officers of the company have offered to buy it for \$360 million cash.
Under the proposal submitted Saturday, Ralph Schee, chairman and chief executive officer, and several others would pay Scott & Fetzer stockholders \$50 a share.
Scott & Fetzer reported 1983 profit of \$32 million, or \$4.80 a share, on revenue of \$629 million, up 20 percent from 1982 earnings of \$27 million, or \$4.04 a share, on revenue of \$558 million.

Charter to Sell Insurance Company to Ease Debts

The Associated Press
MIAMI — Charter Co. has secured a New York investment banking firm to sell its insurance company, with the proceeds going to help pay debts of the Jacksonville-based conglomerate, Charter officials have announced.
A company spokeswoman, Joanne Stone, said Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Inc. would assist in selling Charter Security Life Insurance Co. to a third party.
"The purpose is... to protect Charter Security Life and its policyholders from negative publicity directed at Charter, and to use the proceeds of the sale to reduce existing indebtedness of Charter," she said. Charter Security Life policyholder accounts are unaffected by the action, she added.
The Nashville Tennessean, in its Sunday edition, reported that Charter also planned to sell its oil

company to raise cash. The newspaper quoted sources as saying that the company is planning to adjust financial statements to reflect losses of as much as \$30 million during the past three years.
Charter on Friday asked the New York Stock Exchange to suspend trading of its stock after more than 266,000 shares were traded and the company's share price had fallen to \$5.37, off \$1 from Thursday.
The unusual volume of trading was caused by "insiders" who are familiar with alleged problems at Charter, The Tennessean said.
Charter is the controlling stockholder of Nashville's McDowell Enterprises. McDowell earlier this month announced 1983 losses of \$2.1 million, compared with losses of \$1.1 million in 1982.
Kenneth L. Fisher, a money manager in Burlingame, California,

who owns about 1 percent of the company's stock, said the reason for the trading halt could be the possible sale of Charter's oil refinery in the Bahamas. But another reason might be the reporting of a first-quarter loss in excess of \$4.5 million, Mr. Fisher said.
The company blamed reduced earnings from its insurance subsidiary operation for most of the deficit. Charter Security Life two weeks ago announced that redemptions in mid-March outnumbered sales of annuities by 10 to 1.
Charter also reported Sunday that its subsidiary oil operations have experienced an "unanticipated and severe" loss of trade credit during the last two weeks. The company is currently discussing with its lenders means by which the lost trade credit could be replaced.
Charter Oil Group alone is los-

ing about \$25 million a quarter, the Nashville newspaper said.
A minority stockholder from Key Biscayne has filed a class action suit in Jacksonville alleging the company attempted to conceal adverse information about Charter's financial condition to maintain an artificially high market price for its stock.
The stockholder, Marguerite Barker, claims she bought 100 shares of Charter stock between Feb. 28, 1983 and April 2.
"Beginning at a period on or about May 12, 1983, and continuing to at least April 2, 1984, Charter disseminated to members of the investigating public false and misleading information regarding the financial and operating condition of the company," her suit said.
The suit named several officers and directors, including Raymond K. Mason, chairman and president.

Montedison Plans Share Exchange, Then Bond Issue

Reuters
MILAN — Montedison SpA plans a capital restructuring, followed by a convertible bond issue for 142.3 billion lire (\$87.7 million), the chemicals group said Monday.
As a first step, shareholders will be asked to approve a share exchange plan in which current shares of 175 lire nominal value would be exchanged for new shares of 1,000 lire nominal value, on a basis of seven new shares for every 40 old shares.
Holders of the new shares would then be offered convertible bonds on the basis of one bond for every 14 shares held, the company said. The bond offering would be made in two segments of 71.15 billion lire each.
Each segment of the bond issue would have a life of six or seven years, with conversion into Montedison shares permitted — one share for each bond held — in the first three years of issue.
Unconverted bonds would be repayable in equal annual segments over the remaining three or four years.

COMPANY NOTES

Audi NSU Auto Union AG, a subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk AG of West Germany, said it will short-name its Audi AG beginning Jan. 1, 1985. A company statement said the supervisory and management boards plan to transfer Audi's legal address from Neckarsulm to Ingolstadt, where its administrative headquarters has been since 1969.

British Petroleum Co. said that its consortium started drilling its first exploration well in Block 2/06 in the South Yellow Sea of China, in partnership with South Jiang Hai Oil Corp. The contract calls for 300 kilometers (186 miles) north of Shanghai, is one of five contract areas off China awarded to BP and its partners in May last year.

CP Air plans to buy Eastern Provincial Airways and its affiliate, Air Maritime Ltd., from Newfoundland Capital Corp. for \$20 million.

company officials said. In a joint announcement, the companies said agreement had been reached for CP Air to acquire all the stock of Eastern Provincial and Air Maritime, subject to Canadian Transport Commission approval.
Deutsche Lufthansa AG has asked Boeing Co. of the United States if it can match the 150-seat plane made by a European consortium, Airbus Industrie. Most of Lufthansa's planes are Boeings.

Ever Bright Industrial Co. of Hong Kong said it would set up a special industrial estate in China's Zhuhai district, in a development costing 100 million Hong Kong dollars (\$12.9 million). The site will be solely operated and managed by Ever Bright, the company said.

Ford Motor Co. said it plans to invest \$65 million (\$93 million) to build a new five-speed transmission for European-built cars. The gearbox will be built at the

Halewood plant near Liverpool, northwest England. Production is to begin in mid-1987, making 300,000 units a year for shipment in Ford assembly plants throughout Europe.

Keppel (USA) Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Keppel Shipyard Ltd. of Singapore, said it would issue up to \$100 million in commercial paper backed by a letter of credit from Chemical Bank. The commercial paper will be sold through Merrill Lynch Capital Markets.

NEC Corp. of Japan said it has entered into a technology agreement licensing Zilog Inc. of the United States to make and supply NEC micro-processors and peripheral controllers. Under the five-year agreement, NEC will provide Zilog with the necessary technical information.

Northwest Orient Airlines flight attendants will ratify a tentative

three-year agreement that averted a strike Sunday, union officials said. The 36-month plan calls for a six-month pay freeze, retroactive from Jan. 1, followed by a 6 percent pay increase on July 1 of this year and another on July 1, 1985. The proposal includes a dual wage scale for new employees less stringent than one Northwest offered earlier in a proposed 44-month contract.

Pennsylvania Power & Light Co. said it planned to offer \$125 million first mortgage bonds due in 1994 through First Boston Corp. The company said it expected a pricing next week.

PSFS Finance Inc., a limited-purpose subsidiary of PSFS of Philadelphia, said it had filed for a proposed public offering of 4 million shares of adjustable rate preferred stock through Goldman, Sachs & Co. Proceeds are expected to be about \$200 million.

Profit of United Technologies Up

The Associated Press
HARTFORD, Connecticut — United Technologies Corp.'s first-quarter profit increased 21 percent from the 1983 first quarter, on a sales gain of 10 percent, the company reported Monday.
Profit for the quarter was \$133.5 million on sales of \$3.9 billion, up from profit of \$110.1 million on \$3.5 billion in sales a year earlier, the company said. It earned \$2 a share for the first quarter, an increase from \$1.71 a share in the 1983 period.

Earlier this year the company's Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Group lost 75 percent of its Pentagon contract for F-15 and F-16 fighter jet engines to General Electric Co. GE won \$300 million of the work and Pratt & Whitney \$100 million for the first year of the six-year contract.

SCM Says It Will Acquire Laporte's Titanium Unit

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — SCM Corp. has agreed in principle to buy Laporte Industries (Holdings) PLC's titanium dioxide business for about \$125 million cash, SCM said Monday.
Titanium dioxide is a whitening agent used in making paint, paper, plastics and rubber products. The planned sale involves plants in Stallingborough, England, and Bunbury, Western Australia, with annual sales equivalent to about \$100 million.

Laporte, a London-based maker of specialty chemicals, said the operations had been unprofitable in recent years but showed a profit in 1983. The company declined to disclose the figure. On news of the planned sale, Laporte shares jumped 40 pence to end the day at 430 pence each.
SCM, based in New York, said

the acquisition would make it the world's third- or fourth-largest producer of titanium dioxide, behind Du Pont Co. of the United States and Tioxide Group PLC of Britain and about even with U.S.-based NL Industries. SCM estimated that its annual sales of titanium dioxide would total \$350 million. Apart from chemicals, SCM makes coatings, paper, food and typewriters.

Occidental Sets China Well

Reuters
BEIJING — Occidental Petroleum Corp.'s subsidiary, Occidental Eastern Inc., is to start drilling its first exploratory well with China Nanhai Eastern Petroleum Corp. in the Pearl River estuary this month, the Xinhua news agency said Monday.

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Investment Houses at Crossroads

(Continued from Page 9)

sellout and reap a sudden windfall. And regulatory changes are shifting investment banking from a unique advisory service, where the private firms had an edge, to a commodity business where anyone with money can compete.
Many see a future Wall Street that will be divided between two types of firms: huge financial conglomerates that offer a full range of financial services and small firms that specialize in a narrow range of activities. The private firms must decide which road to go. To grow, they will require enormous sums of capital, the kind that comes only by going public. But many say that these firms can stay small and, within their own niche of services, profit handsomely.

In announcing the acquisition of Lehman Brothers, Peter A. Cohen, chairman of Shearson/American Express, said: "The industry has evolved and continues to evolve towards firms that provide both the investment banking and the distribution capability under one roof, and in order to have that you have to have capital resources and the expertise."

The private firms, organized either as a partnership or as a private corporation, generally follow some type of partnership structure. Many creative, entrepreneurial people are attracted to the freedom of partnerships. The best of the pool of young associates are ultimately named partners, which means that they become owners of the house.

They are given shares in the firm that become more valuable as the



Lewis L. Glucksman

firm profits. When a partner retires or leaves, he begins to sell his shares back to the firm. Sometimes this can be costly, especially if earnings are faltering. For instance, when Peter G. Peterson, commerce secretary in the Nixon administration, was elbowed out by Lewis L. Glucksman as chairman of Lehman, he received a settlement totaling some \$15 million. Mr. Glucksman will become a consultant to American Express.

The last great flurry of industry consolidation took place around 1981, when small firms, both public and private, were absorbed by large public companies following a bleak period on Wall Street. Shearson was sold to American Express, Bache to Prudential, Salomon to Phibro and Dean Witter to Sears.

But the sale of Lehman appears to have resulted from internal strife that had gotten so bad that it crippled the effectiveness of the firm. A team that once banded together can easily split into warring factions as the pressures and pace of business increase.

"If you look at those firms that are gone and those who survived, it's always been a people consideration, not a capital consideration," said Charles R. Wolf, a finance professor at the Columbia Business School. "How the people are handled is crucial and those that manage the people well will survive and those that aren't well managed won't."

From his years as an investment banker and brokerage industry analyst, Paul Kelly, president of the private investment firm of Quadrex notes that Wall Street partnerships are inherently unstable. "You've got constant political battles on who's in and who's out," he said. "You've got strong-willed and

proud people and if they lose a political battle they want out and they take their capital with them. You get this constant flux and you don't have much permanency of capital."

Private firms cannot turn to the public debt or equity markets for financing; instead they must rely on the fragile partnership structure — the accumulated wealth of the partners, the firm's own profits and, on occasion, outside lenders.

As well, the enormous profits earned by these firms recently have masked an ominous trend: Margins have been steadily falling on underwriting and the distribution of new issues and in secondary trading.

As trading becomes an even more important source of profits, the capital squeeze becomes more critical. As spreads shrink, a house must trade in greater volume and maintain even bigger inventories of securities. And this requires a lot of capital.

"The ultimate consideration for these firms will have to be capital," said Donald C. Waite 3d, a director at McKinsey & Co. and the partner in charge of its financial-institutions practice. "They need capital to give them a war chest for the tough times, to give them the wherewithal to make opportunistic moves, and it doesn't surprise me if some of them get into a squeeze."

Adding pressure to the partnerships is the fact that Wall Street has been in the doldrums since late 1983. Lipper Analytical Services estimates that the securities industry earned \$1.6 billion in pre-tax income in the 1982 fourth quarter. By the fourth quarter of 1983, it had plummeted to \$316 million. It has continued to sink, to \$275 million in the first quarter of this year.

"The profits were so good, until recently, that there was no need to consolidate in order to seek outside capital," said Jeff Schaefer, chief economist of the Securities Industry Association. "But if 1984 turns into an unprofitable period, it may start the trend again."

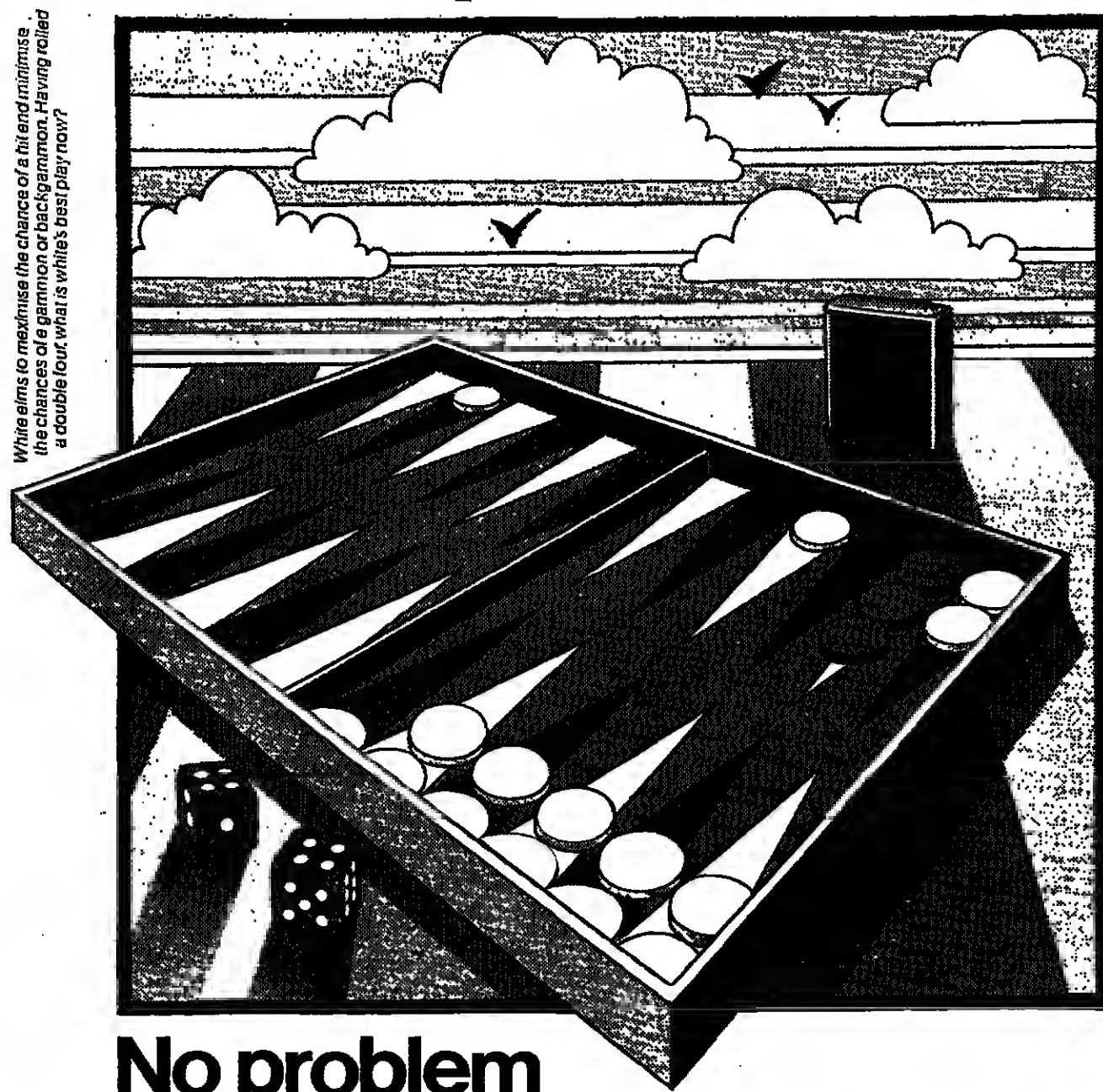
But Samuel L. Hayes 3d, an investment banking professor at the Harvard Business School, said: "It is true that capital requirements have escalated. But it is also fair to say that until now the leading firms in the industry have been able to successfully raise the capital they need. I don't see the capital question having become critical enough to disrupt the forward momentum of leading firms."

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New Sears Unit Moves To Challenge Japanese In International Trade

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — From making Mexican companies how to make better consumer goods to developing China's capacity to produce plywood from Indonesian logs, Sears, Roebuck & Co., the world's largest retailer, has merged as a large-scale international mercantile force.

The retailer's Washington-based Sears World Trade Inc. is only one of several major U.S. companies that have moved into the field of international trade in the past two years, but its plans are the most ambitious. Among the other large U.S. corporations aiming to become a force in international trade are K mart and General Electric Co.

Though barely two years old, Sears World Trade Inc. is the first U.S. challenge to the giant, well-established Japanese trading companies in international trade.

At the helm of the Sears operation are some well-known Washington hands — its chairman, Rodrick M. Hills, was the head of the Securities and Exchange Commission under President Gerald Ford, and its president, Frank C. Carlucci, was undersecretary of Defense until he left in late 1982 to join Sears World Trade.

Mr. Hills is aware of speculation that the new Sears venture is top-heavy with Washington insiders and lacks the underpinnings necessary to succeed in international business.

"People like to make fun of the fact that we hired high government officials," he said. "We didn't do that. What we hired was people with a wide variety of backgrounds. We hired three people, maybe four, who have a long history of success in dealing with foreign governments." But he added, "We've hired far more people who have experience in international business than former government officials."

Nonetheless, the list of former Washington officials is impressive. Mr. Carlucci's administrative assistant, for instance, is Susan Clough, who was personal secretary to President Jimmy Carter. Sears World Trade's senior vice president is J. H. Hessler, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury.

Though Mr. Hills plays down the role of the big names, he knows their importance for Sears' business.

"Most of the time we're invited to meet with the head of state, when our competitors can't get in to see them," he said. "There is not an investment banker or central banker who will not receive us."

Sears World Trade also has made a series of joint ventures and corporate purchases designed to speed its growth.

These include the \$8-million purchase of Price & Pearce Ltd., a British forest products company which operates in more than 20 countries, to lead Sears' foray into the field of agribusiness.

Sears also established a close working relationship with Japan's third-largest trading concern, C. Itoh & Co., which gives the retailer the benefit of C. Itoh's trading network.

To give it shipping capabilities, Sears formed a joint venture with Schoenher International Forwarders Inc., a West German freight forwarding company, which allows Sears access to a network of 350 offices around the world.

Then there are the less formal arrangements that Sears has made, giving it access to difficult markets in countries such as Mexico and the Philippines.

In 1983, its first year of actual operations, Sears recorded \$79 million in sales but piled up losses of \$12 million, reflecting its heavy start-up costs.

Mr. Hills said the bulk of Sears' 1983 business — \$60 million — came in the fourth quarter, and predicted 33-percent growth for this year, with "a better than average chance" that sales could reach \$350 million.

Within five years, Mr. Hills sees Sears World Trade contributing between 10 and 20 percent of the parent company's \$30 billion in sales. And he expects the trading organization to generate hefty profit margins.

Until recently, Sears executives have been reluctant to talk about the trading venture. But there is no hint of understatement in Mr. Hills' enthusiasm for the new venture. In public speeches and private conversations, he goes against "those who think this is the worst of all times to go into world trade."

"But to go into it at any other time would be suicidal," he said. "In a global environment it would be insane to compete with the big Japanese companies, who take a lesser return on investment [reportedly profit margins as low as one-



Frank C. Carlucci

teenth of 1 percent of sales) than we'd ever take."

With trade patterns currently in flux, Mr. Hills said, a new company, such as Sears World Trade, has a chance to gain a foothold.

Because many Third World countries lack the hard currency to buy goods, Sears is developing a specialty in counter-trade, a type of barter.

The company's hallmark, Mr. Carlucci said, will be its ability to add value to the materials it trades in — creating new products instead of merely buying and selling commodities.

In Indonesia, Mr. Hills said Sears will help develop the country's forest resources and, in exchange, will gain permission to export raw logs to China, South Korea and Japan. It will, furthermore, help China develop a pulp industry with the logs bought from Indonesia. To accomplish this, Sears will sell China the pulp mill and the logs, and then sell the pulp it produces elsewhere.

In Mexico, where Sears is the largest retail chain, the trading arm is helping 10 manufacturers upgrade their consumer goods, thus creating a new export to bring hard currency to the Mexican economy, which is heavily in debt.

Helping countries develop their export potential allows Sears World Trade to import goods ordinarily prohibited, and to export raw materials, such as Indonesian logs, despite export bans. "We create new industries. That's why Sears, more than any other trading company, is welcomed with open arms," Mr. Hills said.

Industrial Capacity Use Holds Clues on Inflation

By Jane Seaberry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When analysts try to forecast the direction of prices, the paper industry may hold a clue.

So many automakers, rubber and plastics producers, the electrical-machinery industry and utilities. Some economists say that, because capacity use in these basic industries is higher than the average for manufacturers, companies may have to raise prices as demand for their goods increases.

"These are primary processors," said William V. Sullivan Jr., senior vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds Inc. "Any price pressures that develop there are translated through the rest of the economy quite quickly."

Several other economists, however, argue that demand is not strong enough now to cause price increases, and that manufacturers, who have been buying more plant and equipment, will expand to satisfy the call for more output. Despite high operating rates in a

few key sectors, capacity use across major industries is only about 81 percent, which does not yet spell danger to many economists. Important industries like chemicals and steel are operating below capacity.

In addition, unit labor costs — an important factor in price behavior — have remained moderate because of relatively favorable rates of productivity growth and small wage increases.

Donald Straszheim of Wharton Econometrics says that, although capacity use is "something important to look at," he does not see evidence yet that demand is strong enough to produce major upward pressure on prices.

The rise in capacity use in U.S. factories, mines and utilities from a low of 69.6 percent during the recession to 80.9 percent in March would suggest increased prices, Mr. Straszheim said. He added, however, that business's fixed investment was increasing, allowing industries to produce more goods and thus keep down costs.

Mr. Sullivan of Dean Witter Reynolds believes that capacity cannot be expanded soon enough to meet demand and that prices will be raised instead.

A case in point is the paper industry. As business booms, so does the demand for paper. The industry

is using close to 100 percent of its plant capacity.

Rather than expand, however, the industry is expected to ration supplies by raising prices — in some cases quite dramatically — because it is too expensive for many paper companies to expand their mills.

It would cost \$350 million in \$600 million for a new mill, said an industry analyst, Jeanne Carroll of Morgan Stanley. A company would not see a return on its investment for about five years, she said.

There is still capacity going on stream, but I can't say it's going like gangbusters," she said.

One important indicator of economic strength for some economists is the demand for linoleum, a type of paper used in corrugated boxes. When business is good, companies need more boxes.

This year, linoleum prices are expected to rise about 20 percent over last year's prices, and the product "has limited capacity coming on stream, less than 1 percent per year increases through 1986," Miss Carroll said.

Linoleum cost about \$300 a metric ton in 1981. The price was \$255 a ton during the fourth quarter last year. Already it has risen to between \$280 and \$290, Miss Carroll said. Last year, industry profits declined 2 percent, but cow com-

panies are interested in expanding their profit margins, she said.

Mr. Straszheim and other economists point out that productivity gains will help offset any increase in prices caused by tight capacity. John W. Kendrick, a professor of economics at George Washington University, said there was still a lot of unused capacity available in line with any price increases this year.

Some areas, including parts of the construction industry, are experiencing capacity-induced price increases, he said, but he called these cases "few and far between."

Such price rises are more likely during 1985, Mr. Kendrick said. Capacity use is increasing faster this year than last, but it will not reach 86 percent by the end of this year, he said.

Another closely watched industry is automobiles, which not only has an 86-percent rate of capacity use but will be in contract talks this autumn. A major determinant in this industry's price structure is likely to be the contract rather than capacity use, analysts say.

The surge in demand for automobiles and other goods that require rubber has caused the rubber industry to produce far above the national average. Like the automobile industry, rubber makers drastically cut back their capacity in the last few years, closing plants and laying off workers.

In the last decade 20 percent of that industry's capacity was shut down — 15 percent of it just since 1980, said Howard Leonard, an investment officer with Provident National Bank, Philadelphia.

The industry is also increasing production in its attempt to rebuild its inventories, and some rubber-goods purchasers have double-ordered products to make sure they get supplies, analysts said.

Because of this new efficiency, rubber-industry analysts said, prices are 5 percent below what they were at this time last year. But the price trough was reached last autumn; since then the cost of rubber products has begun to inch up.

Echoing the fears of many economists, Allen Sinai of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb recently wrote that the strong growth of the economy, the increasing capacity-use rates in some industries and a declining dollar had "rekindled fears of a sharp reacceleration of inflation this year."

"The rapid growth in the economy and quick closing of the gap between slack and full utilization do suggest a warning flag and caution on the prospects for inflation," Mr. Sinai wrote, "but it is still too early for pessimism. Late this year or next is more the time for this type of inflation."

Trade Gap Seen Wider in France

Reuters

PARIS — The French government has sharply revised upward its forecast trade deficit for this year to between 20 billion francs (\$2.5 billion) and 25 billion francs from an original deficit target of 7 billion francs, sources close to Finance Minister Jacques Delors said Monday.

But the forecast deficit is still about half the size of the 42.25 billion-franc deficit recorded last year. Separately, the majority of industrialists answering a Bank of France survey say they expect to invest more this year than in 1983.

The bank's annual survey of industrial activity released Monday showed 58 percent of companies with 500 or more employees expecting to invest more in real, or inflation-adjusted, terms, compared with 20 percent seeing a decline and 22 percent forecasting an unchanged investment picture.

The reported rise in investment intentions backs up a forecast by the national statistics institute, INSEE, earlier this month of a 10-percent rise.

Belgium				Am. Natural				Int'l Multifoods				Sherwin-Will			
Belcoart				1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.			
Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985
Profit	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985
Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985
Canada				Dana				Grainger				Key Banks			
Abitibi-Price				1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.			
Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985
Profit	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985
Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985
France				Bakers Trust N.Y.				Gt. West. Fin.				Lilly (Eli)			
Sté Générale				1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.			
Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985
Profit	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985
Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985
United States				Bell Atlantic				Heilemann Brew.				Marine Midland			
Allied Corp.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.			
Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985
Profit	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985
Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985
Germany				Chase Man.				Hercules				Motorola			
Camerica				1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.			
Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985
Profit	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985
Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985
Japan				Goodrich (B.F.)				Hosp. Ctr. Amer.				NCR			
CPC Int'l				1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.			
Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985
Profit	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985
Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985
Switzerland				Grace (W.R.)				IC Industries				Pfizer			
1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.			
Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985
Profit	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985
Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985
United Kingdom				Security Pacific				Upjohn				1st Qu.			
1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.				1st Qu.			
Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985	Revenue	1983	1984	1985
Profit	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985	Net Inc.	1983	1984	1985
Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985	Per Share	1983	1984	1985

Feldstein Urges End to Car Quotas

By Don Irwin
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Martin S. Feldstein, the principal White House economist, has called for elimination of quotas on Japanese auto imports, which he said had kept prices higher for American consumers since Japan voluntarily cut them in effect in 1981.

Mr. Feldstein, who heads the Council of Economic Advisers, also said Sunday on a television interview that a failure by Congress to enact the deficit reduction package now before it and to follow up with further action after the November elections would hamper economic recovery. He said a determined follow-up program could actually get us to a balanced budget by the end of the decade.

Asked about ending the import quotas when the agreement with Japan expires a year from now, Mr. Feldstein said he thought it was

"about time." He thus lent support to the view espoused last month by Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

Under the agreement between the Japanese and U.S. governments, Japanese automakers can export only 1.68 million cars a year to the United States.

"I think that the quotas have kept prices higher to American consumers. I think they do threaten to put inflationary pressures into wage setting in the auto industry," Mr. Feldstein said.

Mr. Feldstein played down his past advocacy of higher taxes and lower military spending than that proposed by President Ronald Reagan. Instead, he warmly commended the \$143-billion, three-year budget reduction package agreed to by Mr. Reagan and Senate Republican leaders. It includes \$48 billion in revenue increases along with spending cuts.

Mr. Feldstein said it would be inaccurate to compare the size of that "balanced package" with the \$700 billion estimated growth in the deficit over the next three years. He said the package would produce a steady increase in the rate of deficit reduction.

India Announces Rise In Oil and Gas Earnings

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India's state-owned Oil & Natural Gas Commission earned 7.92 billion rupees (\$734.1 million) in the year ended March 31, up from 6.92 billion rupees a year earlier, the company said Monday.

Crude-oil production from onshore and offshore areas rose 27 percent to 23.25 million tons, from 18.23 million tons in the previous year.

The Perpetual Calendar

Monday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 5,274,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 4,280,000

Tables include the closing prices
Up to the notation on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sh. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

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Grace, American Cyanamid Post Higher Earnings

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Two leading chemical companies, W.R. Grace & Co. of New York and American Cyanamid Co. of Wayne, N.J., said Monday their profits were up significantly in the first quarter of the year from earnings in the first three months of 1983.

Grace said improved results in its chemicals, natural resources and consumer activities helped boost its profit 39 percent to \$45.9 million in the first quarter of this year, from \$33.1 million a year earlier.

Grace reported revenue of \$1.5 billion from January through March, up 12 percent from \$1.35 billion in the same period last year.

Profit per share rose to 94 cents from 67 cents a year earlier. J. Peter Grace, chairman and chief executive, said an upturn in the natural resources and agricultural chemicals businesses was largely responsible for the company's improved results.

The company said its specialty chemicals business, which contributed 61 percent of Grace's operating income in all of 1983, had a 7 percent earnings gain in the first quarter from a year earlier, with packaging film business and graphics arts products pacing the group in earnings performance.

The company's first-quarter results were also boosted by a gain of \$11 million on the initial public

offering of 27 percent of El Torito Restaurants Inc., which previously had been 100-percent owned by Grace. In the first quarter of 1983, the company reported a \$5.5-million gain on the collection of a previously written-off note receivable.

Excluding all special items, W.R. Grace's earnings were \$31.3 million in the first quarter, up 170% from \$11.5 million a year earlier.

American Cyanamid said that improvements in its medical, agricultural, consumer and Formica brand products helped push its first-quarter profit to \$56.5 million, or \$1.15 a share, up 108 percent from \$27.2 million, or 56 cents a share, a year earlier.

Cyanamid said its revenue rose 14 percent to \$938.6 million in the first quarter from \$825.3 million in the first three months of 1983.

George J. Sella Jr., president and chief executive, said operating profits of the chemicals group "were well below those of the previous year" because of lower sales of oil-field service and refinery production chemicals.

But, he said, the medical and agricultural groups showed substantial improvements. For example, initial sales in Canada of Cyanamid's new anti-cancer agent, novantrone mixtoantrone, were running "well ahead of expectations."

U.S. Futures April 16

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Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before close)

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U.S. Newspaper Exports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Washington Times, published by interest connected to the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, began a San Francisco edition Monday, in what the newspaper said was a first step toward national publication. It said it would expand to Los Angeles in June, followed by Miami and Chicago.

British Retail Sales Off 0.8%

Reuters

LONDON — British retail sales volume fell a provisional 0.8 percent in March, seasonally adjusted, the Trade and Industry Department said Monday.

Another important
business statistic:
81%
the percentage of readers of the
International Herald Tribune
possessing one or more
university degrees.

Cash Prices April 16

Commodity Unit

Commodity Unit

Commodity

SPORTS

Crenshaw, on 68, Wins Masters by 2 Over Watson



Ben Crenshaw after his 60-foot birdie putt on No. 10. "I did a damn good job and I'm proud."

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

AUGUSTA, Georgia — Ben Crenshaw, who won the 1984 Masters tournament here Sunday by two shots over Tom Watson, has finally created a page for himself in the golf history books he loves so much.

Crenshaw can swap tales on Masters eve for the rest of his life with the men he worships — the Saravans and Nicklauses, the Sneads and Palmers, whose company he now keeps. And silenced for good are those murmurs that said Crenshaw — too sensitive, too sweet-tempered, too sportsmanlike, too much a friend and too little a competitor — would never win a major tournament. Millions in prize money, yes. A page in the leather-bound, gilt-edged annals he collects, no.

Playing in his 13th Masters, Crenshaw closed with a 68 (following rounds of 67, 72 and 70) and an aggregate 277, only six Masters champions have had lower totals — Jack Nicklaus (twice), Arnold Palmer, Ben Hogan, Watson, Seve Ballesteros and Ray Floyd. Nice company.

Crenshaw, who made six birdies Sunday and led by a commanding four shots with three holes to play, is a champion with style. "This is a sweet, sweet win," he said.

"As I walked up the 18th fairway, I honestly didn't know where I was," said Crenshaw, who started the final round two shots out of the lead in third place behind Tom Kite (a final 75/282, 66 for sixth) and Mark Lye (74/283). "Believe it or not, I started thinking about high school golf... then about all the people who have helped me over the years."

He might also have thought about his disappointments, among them five second-place finishes in majors, two of them at the Masters, including last year's.

For a dozen pro seasons, Crenshaw has had the thing he never particularly treasured — cash, more than \$1.8 million in winnings. What he never had was a title next to his name that would bring him lasting prestige.

"Last night I woke up at 3 A.M. and stayed awake an hour just thinking about everything — what it might mean to win..."

"I've had so many tournaments where I finished second," he said. "When you go in the water at the 71st hole of the U.S. Open and lose by a shot, when you make double bogey at the 71st hole of the British Open and lose that by a shot, too..." He did not bother to mention that he also lost a playoff to David Graham in the PGA championship. "When all that hap-

pens, you start wondering whether you can hold yourself together. "Right now I have a feeling of relief. There is no question I've put a lot of pressure on myself to win an important tournament. I was determined not to give away any shots today. I was not going to lose control of myself. I did a damn good job of it and I'm proud."

Crenshaw's day, which ended as a cakewalk after he birdied No. 15 for a four-shot lead, had plenty of drama along the way.

In third place after Sunday's completion of the rain-shortened third round, Crenshaw announced himself with birdies at the 8th, 9th

and 10th holes. The first tied him for the lead at nine-under par with Kite, his old University of Texas teammate, friend and rival. The second gave him the lead for good. The third was the stuff of corny legends — a 60-foot putt. Said Crenshaw: "I couldn't have made again if I threw down a thousand balls."

But he made his killing move on Augusta National's most storied hole. At the infamously tough No. 12, guarded by Rae's Creek, Crenshaw plopped a 6-iron tee shot three paces below the hole and made the putt for a 3-stroke lead that was never threatened.

His only two serious challengers came undone at the 12th.

Moments before Crenshaw arrived, U.S. Open champ Larry Nelson, who had birdied his way in nine-under, chucked a fat shot into the heart of the creek and had taken a double-bogey. Moments after Crenshaw left the 12th, Kite met disaster as a weak 7-iron trickled back into the water and led to a triple bogey.

Only one player was at all bitter at not having won. It wasn't Watson, whose four-round string was 74-67-69-279. "I was too far behind to catch up," he shrugged. Shaking Crenshaw's hand as he walked off the 18th green, Watson said: "Welcome to the major club."

It wasn't Lye, who had been near or atop the leader board since the end of Friday's second round. "I'm relieved the week is over," said the tired diabetic who came unglued with a fourth-round double-bogey at the fifth hole. "I even told my caddy, 'I can't possibly keep up this pace.'"

Even Gil Morgan and David Edwards, who shot closing 67s and tied for third a stroke behind Watson, weren't miffed.

The man who thought he could have won was Kite, who has been in Crenshaw's shadow since college days and remains there. "As great as Ben putted, that's just how bad I was," said Kite, who missed par

putts of two and three feet and failed to sink at least seven others of 10 feet or less in his 25 holes of Sunday play.

If a course has any tradition, Crenshaw will have played it: if someone has a deep appreciation of golf's history, literature and art, Crenshaw will know him. He writes forwards to reprints of ancient books, donates antique clubs to the U.S. Golf Association and serves on its museum committee.

"I never mask my feelings about this game," he said Sunday. "I genuinely love a lot of things about it. One reason Crenshaw is widely liked on the tour is that he so obviously and painfully bears the scars of his sport."

"Golf is so complex. You think about so many things and most of them are not the right things," Crenshaw reflected. "Bobby Jones always said he played best when he thought of only one idea, not so well when he thought of two and his worst when he thought of three."

"If anybody in this room knows golf — I don't. I can't figure it out. It's the hardest game in the world. I know it is as soon as you think, 'I'm really something,' it gets you."

But for one day, at least, Crenshaw got his game where he wanted it. Said he: "I didn't think we're going to hit the sheets tonight."

1984 MASTERS SCORES

Ben Crenshaw	67-72-70-68-277	Tom Purtzer	69-74-76-69-286
David Edwards	71-70-73-67-271	Gres Norman	72-75-71-68-286
Tom Kite	71-70-73-67-271	Peter Jacobson	70-74-71-73-286
Larry Nelson	74-67-69-279	George Archer	69-73-74-286
Ronnie Black	71-68-68-72-281	Isao Aoki	72-75-70-286
Tommy Gainey	71-68-68-72-281	Dick Mulvaney	71-74-73-286
Mark Lye	74-67-69-279	Richard Langer	72-75-74-289
David Graham	69-70-72-76-283	Fuzzy Zoeller	70-75-76-286
Fred Couples	71-73-72-73-283	Tommy Halverson	70-75-76-286
Jack Raper	71-73-72-73-283	Tom Weiskopf	74-71-74-291
Larry Mize	71-73-72-73-283	Mark McCumber	72-71-74-291
Base Calhoun	71-73-72-73-283	Cris Stricker	74-70-74-291
Wayne Levi	72-75-74-284	Don Pohl	74-71-74-291
Calvin Peete	74-67-70-76-285	Gary Koch	70-75-76-291
Andy Bean	70-75-76-285	Scott Simeoni	73-70-76-292
Nick Faldo	72-75-76-286	Andy North	74-68-69-293
Jack Nicklaus	72-75-76-286	Lee Trevino	73-70-75-293
Donny Edwards	72-75-76-286	Morris Hatakey	73-70-75-293
Gary Player	72-75-76-287	David Orrin	72-73-74-294
Hal Irvin	74-71-70-79-287	Curtis Strange	73-74-75-297
Joey Hayes	74-71-70-79-287	Clark Burroughs	73-74-75-297
Payne Stewart	74-68-68-74-287	10-denotes amateur	

Cardinals Hand Pirates 5th Straight Loss

ST. LOUIS — Bob Forsch and Steve Lincecum combined on a seven-hitter as the Cardinals downed Pittsburgh, 1-0, here Sunday and extended the Pirates' losing streak to five games.

Forsch allowed three hits over his first 4 1/2 innings before having a bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth to score Jose Cruz and rally the Astros over Cincinnati, 6-5. The triumph was Houston's third straight.

In San Diego, a two-base error

St. Louis scored in the first off Larry McWilliams (0-2) when Lonnie Smith singled, went to third on Ozzie Smith's double off the left-field wall and scored one out later on a grounder by Hendrick.

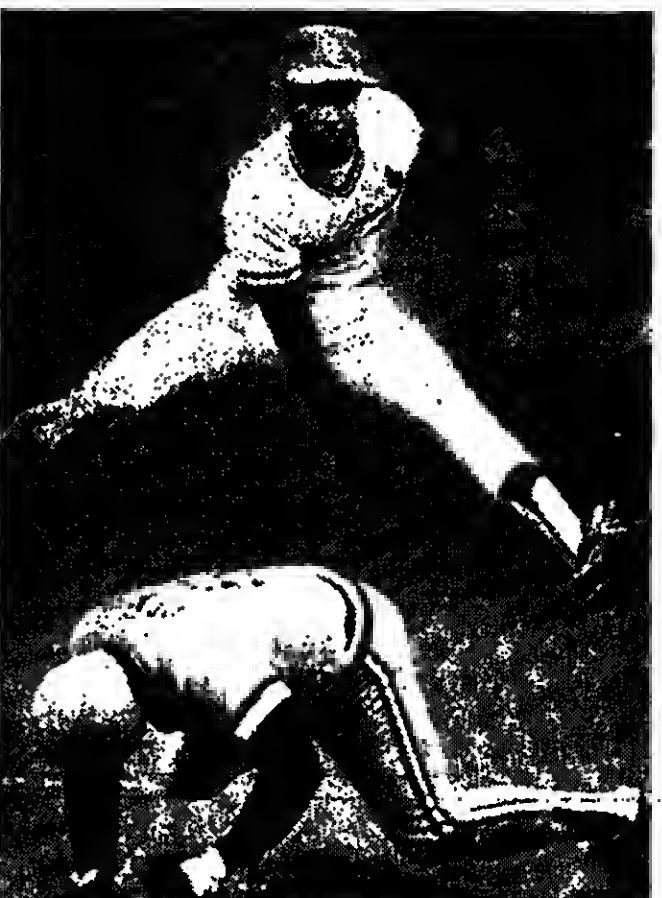
All four Cardinal pitchers worked out of jams as Pittsburgh stranded four runners at third base. Forsch allowed three hits over his first 4 1/2 innings before having a bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth to score Jose Cruz and rally the Astros over Cincinnati, 6-5. The triumph was Houston's third straight.

by left fielder Gerald Perry paved the way for a three-run third that helped the Padres beat Atlanta, 6-4.

In Los Angeles, pinch hitter Joe Youngblood singled home Chili Davis with one out in the 11th to help San Francisco to an 8-6 verdict that broke the Dodgers' five-game winning streak.

Stewart (0-3) had retired 15 of 16 batters, but with one out in the ninth Upshaw connected on a 2-1 pitch and Johnson put Stewart's next offering into the right-field seats. Dennis Lamp (2-2) was the winner in relief of Luis Lal.

In Cleveland, pinch hitter Wayne Gross doubled home two runs to cap a three-run ninth off reliever George Frazier to lift Baltimore past the Indians, 6-5.



St. Louis shortstop Ozzie Smith leaped over Tony Pena on the front end of a game-ending double play Sunday. Smith's first-inning double helped build the only run in the Cardinals' 1-0 defeat of Pittsburgh, the Pirates' fifth consecutive loss.

Canadiens Put Nordiques in Hole, 2-1

MONTREAL — Bobby Smith and Ryan Walter scored power-play goals here Sunday night to lift the Canadiens to a 2-1 victory over the Nordiques in their National Hockey League Adams Division playoff.

Meanwhile, the New York Islanders, Edmonton and St. Louis moved to 2-1 divisional final odds.

Walter took a feed from Guy Lafleur near the slot and banged

game, Bryan Trotter scored an empty-net goal to make it 3-1. Allan Haworth had started the scoring at 5:03 of the second period when he took a pass from Bryan Erickson and beat goalie Billy Smith from 30 feet. New York tied the game at 17:12 of the second when Pat Flatley scored.

In Calgary, Alberta, defenseman Paul Coffey scored two second-period goals that boosted Edmonton to a 3-2 victory and a 2-1 lead in the Smythe Division series.

At 3:21, just after Paul Reinhart had given the Flames a 1-0 lead on a 45-foot wrist shot, Coffey drilled a 25-foot screened shot past the glove side of goaltender Rejean Lemelin. Coffey made it 2-1 at 9:39 when he cruised in alone, deked Lemelin and put in a backhander just under the crossbar.

Justarav Pouzar widened the Oilers lead with a breakaway goal at 3:15 of the third period. Rookie defenseman Allan MacInnis cut the deficit to 3-2 at 5:43 on a screened slapper that hit Edmonton goalie Grant Fuhr but had enough momentum to trickle over the line.

Maruk scored a power-play goal. The Blues had broken a scoreless tie when Pichette — a defenseman with only 2 goals in 46 regular-season games — took a pass from Jorgen Pettersson and fired the puck past the outstretched right leg of goalie Don Bestrup with 3:33 left in the second period.

St. Louis made it 2-0 with 6:38 to go in the game on Wickenheiser's unassisted goal. Federko scored 43 seconds later.

In Kansas City, Missouri, pinch hitter Dion James' sacrifice fly capped a two-run eighth against relief ace Dan Quisenberry and lifted Milwaukee to a 3-2 decision over the Royals.

Angels 12, A's 8
In Oakland, California, Brian Downing hit a grand-slam homer and Reggie Jackson had a two-run home run to lead California to a 12-8 triumph over the A's.

McCrory Keeps Title on TKO

DETROIT — Milton McCrory kept his World Boxing Council welterweight title here Sunday by topping Frenchman Gilles Elbilba at 1:08 of the sixth round.

In running his record to 23-0-1, McCrory opened a cut above the European champion's left eye in the second round. Elbilba, 23-3 and counterpuncher with an awkward, upright stance, seldom took offense.

The two had their best exchange when they went toe-to-toe in the final 30 seconds of the third. McCrory stung Elbilba with a right percut to the jaw in the fourth round and the cut above the challenger's eye with a left hook in the fifth.

Early in the sixth, McCrory knocked Elbilba down with a hard right to the nose. Bleeding freely, Elbilba got up and circled away a couple of times before referee Carlos Padilla stepped in.

Elbilba disagreed with Padilla's stopping the fight and said he intended to file a protest with the WBC.

"I'm at my very best when I'm hurt," Elbilba said. "Our strategy is to be careful for five rounds, then open up."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.	Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	42	28	.600	Los Angeles	42	28	.600
Atlanta	38	32	.543	Portland	41	29	.586
New York	37	33	.528	San Antonio	40	30	.571
Washington	35	35	.500	Golden State	39	31	.559
Chicago	34	36	.486	Phoenix	38	32	.543
Indiana	33	37	.472	Utah	37	33	.529
San Diego	32	38	.457	San Jose	36	34	.514
Charlotte	31	39	.443	Seattle	35	35	.500
Orlando	30	40	.429	Denver	34	36	.486
Memphis	29	41	.414	Portland	33	37	.472
San Antonio	28	42	.400	Phoenix	32	38	.457
Atlanta	27	43	.386	Utah	31	39	.443
Washington	26	44	.371	San Jose	30	40	.429
Chicago	25	45	.357	Seattle	29	41	.414
Indiana	24	46	.343	Denver	28	42	.400
San Diego	23	47	.329	Portland	27	43	.386
Charlotte	22	48	.314	Phoenix	26	44	.371
Orlando	21	49	.300	Utah	25	45	.357
Memphis	20	50	.286	San Jose	24	46	.343
San Antonio	19	51	.271	Seattle	23	47	.329
Atlanta	18	52	.257	Denver	22	48	.314
Washington	17	53	.243	Portland	21	49	.300
Chicago	16	54	.229	Phoenix	20	50	.286
Indiana	15	55	.214	Utah	19	51	.271
San Diego	14	56	.200	San Jose	18	52	.257
Charlotte	13	57	.186	Seattle	17	53	.243
Orlando	12	58	.171	Denver	16	54	.229
Memphis	11	59	.157	Portland	15	55	.214
San Antonio	10	60	.143	Phoenix	14	56	.200
Atlanta	9	61	.129	Utah	13	57	.186
Washington	8	62	.114	San Jose	12	58	.171
Chicago	7	63	.100	Seattle	11	59	.157
Indiana	6	64	.086	Denver	10	60	.143
San Diego	5	65	.071	Portland	9	61	.129
Charlotte	4	66	.057	Phoenix	8	62	.114
Orlando	3	67	.043	Utah	7	63	.100
Memphis	2	68	.029	San Jose	6	64	.086
San Antonio	1	69	.014	Seattle	5	65	.071
Atlanta	0	70	.000	Denver	4	66	.057

USFL Standings

April 19
Washington of Boston
New York of Detroit
Atlanta of Milwaukee
Seattle of Dallas
Denver of Utah

April 20
New Jersey of Philadelphia
Kansas City of Los Angeles
Phoenix of Portland

April 21
Boston of Washington
Dallas of Seattle
Milwaukee of Atlanta

April 22
Philadelphia of New Jersey
Los Angeles of Kansas City
Detroit of New York
Utah of Denver
Portland of Phoenix

April 23 (if necessary)
Boston of Washington
Philadelphia of New Jersey
Milwaukee of Atlanta
Utah of Denver
Portland of Phoenix
Dallas of Seattle
Los Angeles of Kansas City

April 24 (if necessary)
Detroit of New York

April 25 (if necessary)
Washington of Boston
New Jersey of Philadelphia
Atlanta of Milwaukee
Denver of Utah
Phoenix of Portland
Seattle of Dallas
Kansas City of Los Angeles

April 27 (if necessary)
New York of Detroit.

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
CHICAGO—Phoedus Joy Johnstons, out-
standing on the 15-day disabled list retroactive
April 12.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
CHICAGO—Glenn Vince Abbott, place-
kicker.

COLLEGE
ST-JOSEPH'S—Announced the resignation
assistant basketball coach Mark Deconora.

